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SATURDAY NIGHT

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THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

TREMAINE MISS MARIE
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THE FRONT PAGE

Disallowing Socialism

THE Canadian Socialists, who a few years ago were all for constitutional amendments to strengthen the powers of the Dominion in the sphere of property and civil rights, are now becoming the most ardent defenders of the provinces. While this may be slightly illogical, it is entirely comprehensible, since they control one province and do not control the Dominion. In their desire to protect the legislation of Saskatchewan they are denouncing the entire principle of disallowance, and maintaining that a province should be free to do anything that is not prohibited to it by the B.N.A. Act.

In an article in the November *Canadian Forum* Mr. Morris C. Shumiatcher calls disallowance the constitution's atomic bomb, and resorts to the old analogy between the United Kingdom's power over Dominion legislation and the Dominion's power over provincial legislation. This analogy is totally misleading, because the Dominion is not a part of the United Kingdom and its electors have no representation in the Westminster Parliament, whereas the provinces are parts of the Dominion and their electors have their proper representation at Ottawa.

Mr. Schumiatcher ascribes to Dr. W. P. M. Kennedy, without citing title and page, the view that "it is impossible to go on having one government disallowing the constitutional acts of an equal government. . ." without either the governments ceasing to be equal or a state of defiance resulting. This is obvious but not relevant. The Dominion and provincial governments are not equal, and the Fathers of Confederation never intended them to be so. They intended the Dominion government to be superior to the provincial precisely as the United Kingdom government was then superior to the Dominion government. The United Kingdom government has ceased to be superior to the Dominion government, and the right of disallowance in that case has lapsed. The Dominion government has not ceased to be superior to the provincial.

Disallowance Unwise

THE Dominion should not disallow the Saskatchewan legislation, not because it should never disallow any provincial legislation, but because the disallowance of this legislation is unnecessary and unwise. In so far as it may be unconstitutional it will eventually be declared so by the courts, and no irremediable harm will be done in the interval. In so far as it is constitutional, it should be allowed to go into effect. It is concerned with taxation and the collection of debts. It is alleged to be confiscatory; it may be. But nobody has ever said that it is the duty of the Dominion to prevent confiscation by a province; there is no "due process of law" clause, no Bill of Rights, in the constitution. The Dominion has lately been doing a lot of confiscation itself, on the property of small proprietors; it repented of doing so in the case of the Ukrainian halls, but there are plenty of other cases of which it has not repented.

The penalty for passing confiscatory legislation is paid by the community which passes it, and consists in the loss of its credit. (Far more of the economic sufferings of the Southern States after the Civil War was due to their inability to secure capital after their defaults than is generally realized.) The anxiety of the petitioners for disallowance in the Saskatchewan case is comprehensible; they want to protect their own property. But they are doing an ill service to the general interests of property in Canada, for disallowance would rescue the Saskatchewan Socialists from all responsibility for the results of their economic policies, and provide Socialists all over Canada with the best possible argument for their claim that capital always sabotages the will of the elected representatives of the people.

"There's Ottawa," Field Marshal Sir Harold Alexander points out to his interested family as they study a map of Canada in the garden of their English home. Another large map like this hangs in the children's nursery, for all three, Rose, Brian and Shane, want to learn all they can about Canada before their arrival early next year, when Sir Harold takes up his duties as Governor General.

The Ford Strike

THE Ford strike at Windsor, which appears likely to be still continuing not only when these lines are read but for some time thereafter, is about a disputed claim which ought not to have to be settled by a trial of strength between employers and employees at all. It ought to be settled by a decision of the elected rulers of the people. Unfortunately the particular body of elected rulers which has the power to settle it today is not the body which will have power to settle it in a few months or a few years from now, when the "emergency" resulting from the war has ceased.

The determination of labor policy is now in the hands of the Dominion; but outside of emergency periods it is unquestionably in the hands of the provinces, the possessors of power over property and civil rights. In these circumstances it seems useless to expect either authority to accept the very heavy responsibility of deciding whether the permanent check-off is (1) something which should be compelled by law, (2) something which should be prohibited by law, or (3) something which should be compelled or prohibited in each separate case by the decision of an arbitrator with the force of law behind his decisions. These are the only three ways of dealing with the question without a strike or lockout.

A check-off accepted by the employer in preference to facing a strike, and capable of being revoked whenever he feels like it, is one thing; a check-off imposed by force of law, whether as a general rule for all industries or on the decision of an arbitrator in a special case, is quite another. The former is a voluntary act, the latter is a compelled one. We are frank to state that in our view, whatever may be the arguments in favor of a compulsory check-off, they can have no validity so long as the funds extracted from the workers are handed over to organizations so completely irresponsible, so free from all control by law, often so undemocratic and dictatorial, as many of the present-day unions. Labor organizations which are going to claim the support of the state's authority must submit to the state's scrutiny of their behavior. The state cannot guarantee "union security" for unions which pay no heed to the security of anybody else.

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Head of the C.B.C.

THE appointment of "Dave" Dunton to the post of full-time Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation is not only a very wise but a very fortunate move on the part of the Dominion Government, which is lucky to be able to secure a man of his qualities and experience for the position. His qualities include youth, vigor and determination — and probably a certain amount of ruthlessness, which in due measure will do no harm. His only handicap, and that is one which is inseparable from his youth, which is a great asset, is that he is not yet well known to the Canadian people. He should set about remedying this both by travelling about the country and by an occasional broadcast.

The C.B.C. is both a provider of Canadian programs on an immense scale, a transmitter of imported programs, and a regulator (to some extent, and subject to large powers in the hands of certain Government depart-

(*Continued on Page Three*)

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Solemn Parable on the Premier; A New Gamble; Our Japanese

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

A LETTER from (Mrs.) Jean McDonald in your issue of October 20, provokes this missive. After suggesting a program of expenditures which would bankrupt Crœsus in two weeks she concludes, "The money came for the war. Now let it come for the peace." I had thought that line of reasoning had surely been scotched by this time but apparently the melody lingers on.

I am reminded of a parable which, of course, is purely apocryphal: in fact, I am making it up as I go along. The Prime Minister of Canada, so the tale runs, was somewhere north of North Bay on a hunting trip. He had strayed away from his friends while engrossed in the beauties of nature and suddenly encountered a she-bear of forbidding aspect and menacing demeanor due in all probability to her having failed to receive the baby bonus to which she quite properly felt herself entitled. (As the thing is entirely biological and purely quantitative, why not?)

Mr. King in imminent peril of his life showed a burst of speed of which he had never in his wildest dreams thought himself capable and reached the sanctuary of a stout log shanty some distance ahead of the bear who retired disgruntled. Interested friends measuring the distance calculated that the P. M. had covered the ground (broken ground and uphill too) at the rate of one hundred yards in 9.5 seconds. It almost killed him (he was in bed for weeks) but he did it: he *had* to or die!

Now, I ask you, what would Mr. King have said to the inexorable Mrs. McDonald when she demanded that because he had done it once, he keep up that clip every day for the rest of his life? You probably couldn't print his reply, newsprint being as inflammable as it is, and for the same reason I am withholding my comment.

Simcoe, Ont. W. P. MACKAY

A Hint for Kiwanis

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

ONE of the great inconsistencies of our present Government policy is the prohibition of a national lottery but the benevolent tolerance shown toward Service Club draws. Still There's a Shortage of houses!

At the same time there is a serious shortage of husband material.

Surely it should be possible to overcome these difficulties by grouping them. Instead of paying $1.00 for a ticket on a bungalow in some remote suburb, tickets would be bought on an eligible bachelor. Obviously the price of the ticket would vary with the desirability of the bachelor: his age, looks, financial and social position. The too old and too young would probably go on three tickets for $1.00 as in one case there would have to be a waiting period and in the latter there might not be any period to wait. On the other hand there are some, although perhaps not many, for whom the price of tickets might run as high as $5.00 each.

Think of the interest that could be aroused by lotteries of this kind and surely they should appeal to Service Clubs. Indeed, even Zonta should take this matter up energetically and enthusiastically.

As to the man, he would receive a share of the cut and would probably be no worse off with a girl drawn in a lottery of this kind than the kind he draws in the ordinary lottery of life.

Toronto, Ont. I. D. WILLIS

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BERNARD K. SANDWELL
Editor-in-Chief

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WILLSON WOODSIDE, Foreign Editor
BERNICE M. COFFEY, Women's Editor
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Peggy in a Spot

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CONGRATULATIONS on your fine articles in defense of the Canadian Japanese. I know quite a few of these people, and I can say briefly and without reservation, I like them.

The Canadian Japanese combine all the essentials of good citizenship. They rarely, if ever, break the law; they educate their children; they are industrious, intelligent and unobtrusive. They do not burn down schools, stage nude parades, set up a "holler" at every war-time restriction, such as meat rationing, murder innocent taxi-drivers, or shoot small children.

The position of many of these families in Canada today, is tragic. Take, for instance, the case of my friend Peggy. Peggy was born in Vancouver and came here after Pearl Harbor. Her friend Molly, was born in Kelowna. Molly can live in Kelowna as long as she wishes; Peggy can neither live in Vancouver nor in Kelowna, the only two homes she has known. She, and her family have been told they must "go east".

Her parents do not want to go east. Unless they can remain here, or at least go to a place and work of their own choosing, they prefer to go back to Japan, where, ironically, they hope for better treatment. Therefore, Peggy can either say good-bye to her father and mother for all time, leave the only home she has ever known and go among strangers, or go back to Japan with her parents.

Rather an unhappy situation for a young girl of 20, who thinks, dresses, and speaks exactly as we do, and takes pride in being as thoroughly Canadian as possible. She neither speaks nor understands Japanese.

What possible grievance can we, who call ourselves Canadians, have against these youngsters? There is only one possible solution to this "problem". Make these people citizens of Canada, and forget about them.

One more item, in closing. Peggy's boy friend is in the Canadian army.

Kelowna, B.C. E.A.C.

When Privilege Fails

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE Front Page editorials of SATURDAY NIGHT have always appealed to me for their wisdom and common sense; however, in an editorial of the issue of October 20, headed "The Le Bel Report," the common sense is not apparent to me.

I believe that information in the interest of the State should be disclosed to the Opposition but certainly not for political purposes. If Mr. Rowe and Miss Freeman had the interest of the State at heart when they gave certain information to Mr. Jolliffe, why did they not (when they saw that Mr. Jolliffe intended to withhold this to be used as he did) give this information to other influential parties?

The writer of the editorial believes Mr. Rowe and Miss Freeman had a privilege in disclosing the information, and I agree, providing the information so disclosed had been brought up properly in the House at the time it was given. However, as it was not brought up nor used for many months afterwards, and then not until within ten days of the election, the information obviously was given for political reasons only, to be used for blackening the reputations of Government leaders.

I believe that, in view of the circumstances, Mr. Rowe and Miss Freeman were not under privilege, and should be severely disciplined.

Toronto, Ont. F. ERNEST CHURCH

How About Citizenship?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR "Front Page" editorial on Canada's Japanese gives the impression that you do not thoroughly understand the average British Columbian's attitude towards these people. The absence of the danger of hostile activity emanating from or instigated by the Government of Japan does not remove one of the chief reasons for expelling the Japs from this Country—that of economics.

The natural law of self-preservation is the dominating factor which urges the White British Columbian to maintain the White supremacy.

To the realist who may be considering this question two important facts continually present themselves, they are, 1st. The Japs will not assimilate with the white inhabitants and 2nd. The Jap standard of living has always been a degree or two lower than the White—which makes conditions for the white competitor—fisherman, fruit farmer, storekeeper or workman—intolerable.

Since we cannot assimilate the Japs they will always tend to congregate in communities by themselves. Experience has shown that these communities gradually enlarge, increasing in population and area. This has been evident on the Coast of B.C. for 40 years—only terminating on the outbreak of the War. If the Japs are allowed to stay in this country and encouraged to return to their old haunts not only will a great injustice be done our own people but a series of race riots will immediately start. Our white fishermen and farmers are in no mood to tolerate the Japs here again.

Your paper comments on the somewhat different attitude taken by the Americans regarding their Japanese. Well, the Americans like to think of their country as being a "Melting Pot". Really it is only a melting pot of the white races. They have never assimilated the negro and every year the negro question is becoming more of a problem. They will some day have an oriental problem.

Vancouver, B.C. H. W. FARMER

Justice Against Prejudice

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE been following with a great deal of interest and agreement your editorials regarding the Japanese question here in British Columbia. I am forced to agree that this evil canker of race suspicion is widely spread in our Okanagan Valley regardless of whether our Japanese citizens were born in Canada or no.

However, let me emphasize that not all of us are of the same mind and it will interest you to know that at the 1944 Convention of the B.C. Junior Chamber of Commerce held in this town a resolution asking for the repatriation of all Japanese on the cessation of hostilities was roundly defeated when brought to the floor of the meeting. Our three delegates from Penticton spoke and voted against the resolution.

Penticton, B.C. JOHN T. YOUNG

Approval

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM a regular reader of your excellent paper and have been for years. I am neither a Jap nor a Jew, but your attitude towards them and us is sane and Christian. It is sad to know that it is shared by far too few.

Victoria, B.C. E. C. S.

Rideau Hall's New Family At Windsor Forest Home

Field Marshall Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theatre, will take up his duties as Governor-General of Canada early next year, but in the meantime he is back at his Windsor Forest home with his wife and family for the first time in six years. Lady Alexander and their three children, Rose, Brian and Shane, will come with him to Rideau Hall. The youngsters are considerably excited over the prospect of living in Canada, and their interest in everything pertaining to the Dominion is most keen, as our front page photograph indicates. Rose and Shane were not at home when the pictures shown here were taken. In the living room of their home, Brian, age 6, looks over his father's shoulder, as Sir Harold and Lady Alexander read Canada's Weekly, the Dominion's official publication in Great Britain.

There's nothing formal about the Alexanders' mode of life. Their home in Windsor Forest is not small, but certainly not overwhelmingly large, and the rooms with their books, comfortable chairs and glowing fires have an intimate lived-in look. There's plenty of scope too for active youngsters in the spacious grounds. Young Brian, as the photograph below shows, bears close resemblance to his father.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

ments) of the operations of private stations. Exception has been taken to the combining of the first two of these functions with the third, and it is argued that the relations between the public stations and the private stations are similar to those between the C.P.R. and the C.N.R., and there ought to be, as in that case, an impartial authority to regulate both of them. If this equal-competition concept is to prevail, it must be by a fresh decision of Parliament; for the decisions of Parliament ever since the setting up of the first Radio Commission thirteen years ago have envisaged the government radio as the controlling factor in the business and the private stations as accessories. That conception can be changed, but not by anything that the C.B.C. can do.

Mr. Dunton has shown great ability in serving the public as a free-enterprise newspaper man and as head of a government information-distributing organization. If he shows the same ability in serving the public through a great nation-wide radio system there need be little fear that that public will demand any serious change in the radio set-up. To do so he will have to be left in great freedom. We are pretty confident that he will be, partly because we think he is the kind of man who will resign if he isn't.

The Maritime Ports

RECENTLY we called attention to the fact that the seaports of Halifax and Saint John, after rendering the most valuable and devoted service throughout the war years, were in imminent danger of slipping back to the status of "six-months" ports, a development which would mean undeserved hardship to the people of the communities concerned and economic hurt to two highly important national assets. We urged that a planned effort be made now to place these seaports on a continuing twelve-months operating basis. The thousands of dock workers of the Maritimes need this employment and the nation needs these ports. With the vast quantities of general exports and relief supplies scheduled to go to Europe in the next several years, there should be plenty of summer business for them. And no winter business should be routed eastward out of Canada that can go via our own Maritime outlets. We suggested that now, when the nation is in process of readjusting itself to peacetime conditions, would be a good time to face the question.

Now the Moncton *Transcript*, after referring appreciatively to our urgings, points out that officers of the shipping lines have already given frank warning that if Halifax and Saint John do not modernize their port facilities so that they can handle more traffic with greater despatch, they will lose business to Boston and other New England ports which are planning elaborate improvements of their facilities. The *Transcript* adds: "The Maritime ports will hold their own only if they are adequately equipped to meet competition from all quarters." Halifax and Saint John cannot afford to lose any business; they urgently need more. These ports are under the administration and operation of the National Harbors Board. The extension and improvement of their facilities should be given high priority in governmental employment-creating projects. But with the undertaking of this work should go the routing of more business, summer and winter, via these ports.

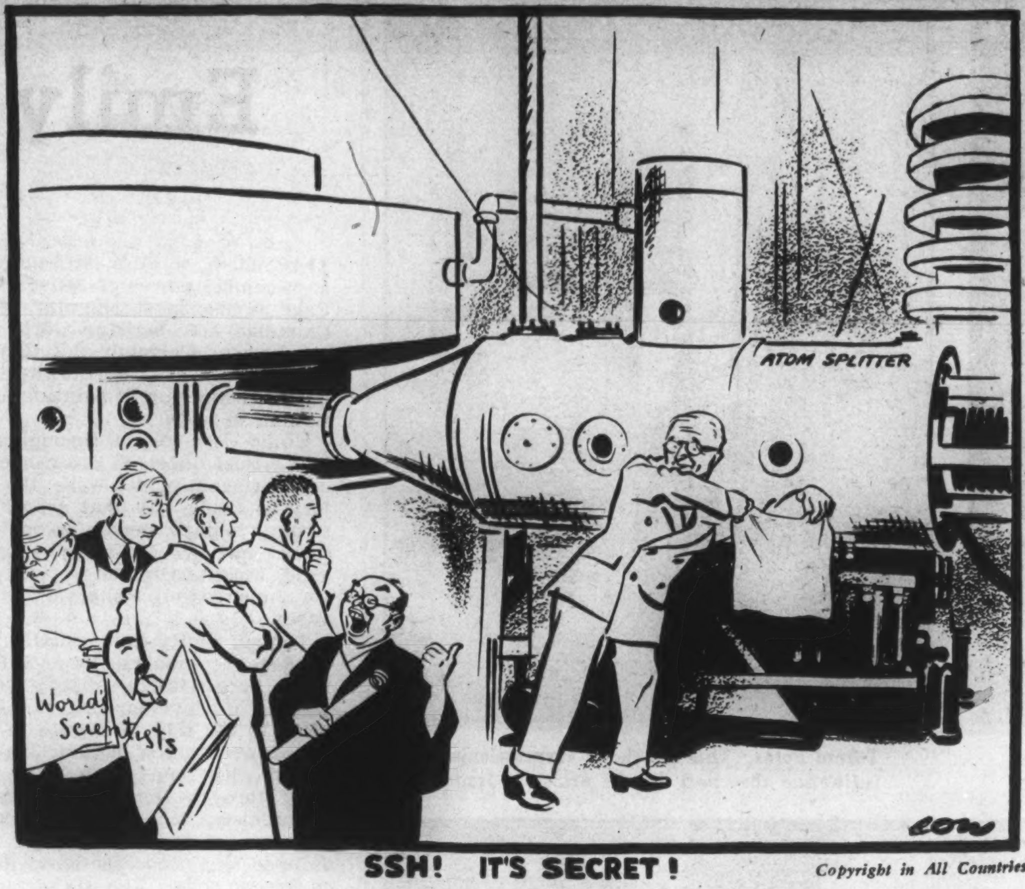
Honest Alberta

IT IS apparently beginning to dawn on the people of Alberta that their Government is paying the debts of the province in full. When that fact has completely dawned upon them there is going to be trouble for the Government, for it is one of the primary principles of Social Credit that governments should never pay their debts in full unless they can pay them with debt-free money, whatever that is, and Alberta is now paying its debt with real money issued by the Dominion of Canada and very far from being debt-free.

The lengths to which the Government has gone to cover up the fact that it is paying the debts in full are little short of fantastic. The simple method would have been to compute the unpaid interest of the past ten years, compound it at the original rate, pay it off, and leave the bonds to continue until maturity. But that would have been an admission that the province was paying 4½, 5 and in some cases 6 per cent interest on the original loan. The Government wants the Albertans to think that it is paying only 3¼ per cent, the now acceptable rate. So it is replacing the old bonds, dollar for dollar, with new bonds at that rate.

But in addition to issuing the new bonds, it is also paying in cash, half now and half over five years, a sum which accurately represents the capitalized value of the difference between 3¼ per cent and the original rate of the bond, over the whole period from the date of default to the date of maturity, plus the defaulted interest with interest compounded from the date of default. (The only point we are not sure about, because the method of calculation employed by the province is extremely abstruse, is whether the compounding is really done at 3¼ per cent or at the bond rate, and we incline to believe that it is at the bond rate of 4½, 5 or 6 per cent—which is as it should be. The difference would not be great in any case, because half of the stipulated interest has been paid throughout the default period and only half is in default.)

In the case of a few long-term high-rate bonds the cash payment will run as high as 40 per cent of the face, in addition to the new 3¼ per cent bond for the original principal sum. The only complaint the bondholder can make is against the Dominion Income Tax people, who are taxing the whole cash payment (except that which represents the premium paid for the reduction in the interest rate) as income in the year when paid. Yet it is hard to see what else Mr. Ilsley could do; the taxed payments are certainly income, and charging them back over the past ten years in which they were due would have been impossibly complicated.



SSH! IT'S SECRET!

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Redistribution

WE CANNOT feel the slightest sympathy with the suggestion made by some members from the prairie provinces, that the redistribution of seats in Parliament should be deferred until 1951 on the ground that the 1941 census shows an artificial and temporary decline of population in the prairie areas. Redistribution in accordance with each census is required by the constitution. We disliked the postponement until after the war and can still see little justification for it. A further postponement covering the date of the next general election would be an outrage on those provinces which are now grossly under-represented.

At the risk of offending the susceptibilities —very tender at the moment—of the provinces which are today over-represented not merely because the 1931 census is still the basis, but because of special privileges such as Prince Edward Island's or of the absurd five per cent rule, we should like to see all such departures from the pure Rep.-by-Pop doctrine abandoned, and an honest attempt made to get somewhat nearer to equality in the population size even of individual constituencies. Population moreover should be measured by voters, and disfranchised persons should not count. The disparity between rural and urban constituencies is probably inevitable, because of the difficulty of canvassing a rural constituency with the same population as an urban one owing to the vast area that would be involved; nevertheless the discrimination is undemocratic and may be hard to maintain now that organized labor is becoming a political force by itself.

The Election Results

THE chief concern of the daily press in scanning the results of the provincial elections which have been held during October has been to derive consolation and reassurance for the friends of the free enterprise system. This is a worthy purpose, but it does not lead to dispassionate and scientific consideration of events. People who are really distressed at the idea of the advent of moderately Socialistic governments in Canada should not be worrying about anything that could possibly happen in 1945 or 1946, or perhaps even 1947. The time to expect large gains for Socialism is when there has been a sufficiently widespread and prolonged unemployment for a substantial part of the present savings of the wage workers to be wiped out; and the way, and the only way, to prevent large gains for Socialism is to prevent any such widespread and prolonged unemployment.

The very unimpressive results shown by the Socialist candidates in the recent elections have practically no significance. The C.C.F. will not come into power, if it ever does, because of a widespread adoption of its theories, and still less because of a widespread sympathy for the political demands of the powerful trade unions. It will come into power because of resentment against the old parties for having failed to prevent economic misery.

So the old parties had better not fail to prevent economic misery. It will not be an easy task, and it will call for more firmness, more wisdom, and more decision than the Liberal party is now showing. Certain principles will have to be settled upon concerning the rights of trade unions and the rights of employers; the former will be greater than they were in 1929 and the latter will be less, but the changes must be defined, and must be such as will commend themselves to the general body of the Canadian people. The present strikes arise, not out of a conflict concerning wages, but out of a conflict concerning the rights of unions; and that conflict can no longer be determined by the test of endurance between the workers and the employers as to which can stand unemployment better, because the unemployment of one industry inevitably produces unemployment in others, and democratic people now expect their governments to maintain employment.

The Passing Show

OUR M.P.'s are being subjected to much criticism not only for giving themselves a $2,000 boost in salary, but that it should be free of income tax. Perhaps they are showing commendable courage in thus publicly demonstrating their thorough distaste for an unpopular levy.

•

Editorial comment in a Vancouver paper: "The world was never more miserable than it is today." Even our radio comedians find it hard going to raise a laugh.

•

The Dominion Income Tax Staff Association have just held their annual convention at which the welfare of the Income Tax Department staff was discussed. It is to be regretted that no concern was expressed regarding the welfare of the Income Tax payer.

•

Diplomats are said to be getting together in an attempt to arrange resumption of the Peace Conference which broke down recently. With due deference, may we suggest the wisdom of an advance agreement agreeing to rule out all agreements that cannot be agreed upon.

•

Protest By a Sinner

Hark to the bold psychiatrist
Who says aloud, "I must insist
That you, and you, (alike to me)
Are merely animalculae.

"We can't be good, we can't be bad,
Morality is but a fad,
Our conduct rests, to full extent,
On birth, and not environment.

"The crook who slugs his fellow-man
Is following an Ego-plan
Determined by his racial genes.
He's merely quick and full of beans.

"We can't be right, we can't be wrong,
Our only hope is to be strong,
For sin and error don't exist."
So said the bold psychiatrist.

I read reflectively the sum of his narration
And this the outcome of my meditation —
How full of tripe (and sin) a man may be
Who sports a mental specialist's degree!

J. E. M.

•

France is demanding the stabilization of the musical note "A" which has been stepped up from 870 vibrations in 1885 to the present pitch of 921. The public will endorse any movement likely to place a ceiling on radio sopranos.

•

Much publicity is being given to the powers of D. D. T. in destroying small noxious insects, but we are warned that it is not so effective with cockroaches and, apparently, certain species of mining stockbrokers.

•

After reading that an Ontario women's organization is sponsoring an "Equal-pay-for-women" movement, we have been trying to figure out how to persuade our better-half to keep house on the equivalent of our weekly $2 pocket allowance.

•

Frustrated Escapists

Now all my life I've wanted
To hit a Policeman in the eye:
Yet all I do is to ask the way
And pass sedately by.

PETER NORTH

•

2,000 PIANO TUNERS
NEEDED FOR CANADA
— Headline in Montreal paper.

From hearsay, we are of the opinion that this is a gross underestimate.

•

An item on a literary feature page reveals that most great authors are notorious for their illegible handwriting. We always type our stuff before sending it in.

•

From a jewellery trade journal: "Men spend twice as many dollars on diamonds for their best girls now than in pre-war years." But, in spite of this, we are ready to affirm that the best girls of pre-war years were just as dear as they are today.

•

These nations that won't let anybody else in the secrets of the atomic bomb are likely to find other nations calling them atom-misers.

•

"Ontario, not much above sea-level, sank enough in Cambrian time for the ocean to invade it. During the next 200,000,000 years the Palaeozoic seas flooded practically all of this province."—Presidential address of Professor E. S. Moore of the Royal Canadian Institute.

Loud cries of "Encore!" from all the other parts of Canada

DEAR MR. EDITOR

Solemn Parable on the Premier; A New Gamble; Our Japanese

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A LETTER from (Mrs.) Jean McDonald in your issue of October 20, provokes this missive. After suggesting a program of expenditures which would bankrupt Crœsus in two weeks she concludes, "The money came for the war. Now let it come for the peace." I had thought that line of reasoning had surely been scotched by this time but apparently the melody lingers on.

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ONE of the great inconsistencies of our present Government policy is the prohibition of a national lottery but the benevolent tolerance shown toward Service Club draws. Still There's a Shortage of houses!

At the same time there is a serious shortage of husband material.

Surely it should be possible to overcome these difficulties by grouping them. Instead of paying $1.00 for a ticket on a bungalow in some remote suburb, tickets would be bought on an eligible bachelor. Obviously the price of the ticket would vary with the desirability of the bachelor: his age, looks, financial and social position. The too old and too young would probably go on three tickets for $1.00 as in one case there would have to be a waiting period and in the latter there might not be any period to wait. On the other hand there are some, although perhaps not many, for whom the price of tickets might run as high as $5.00 each.

Think of the interest that could be aroused by lotteries of this kind and surely they should appeal to Service Clubs. Indeed, even Zonta should take this matter up energetically and enthusiastically.

As to the man, he would receive a share of the cut and would probably be no worse off with a girl drawn in a lottery of this kind than the kind he draws in the ordinary lottery of life.

Toronto, Ont. I. D. WILLIS

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Peggy in a Spot

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

CONGRATULATIONS on your fine articles in defense of the Canadian Japanese. I know quite a few of these people, and I can say briefly and without reservation, I like them.

The Canadian Japanese combine all the essentials of good citizenship. They rarely, if ever, break the law; they educate their children; they are industrious, intelligent and unobtrusive. They do not burn down schools, stage nude parades, set up a "holler" at every war-time restriction, such as meat rationing, murder innocent taxi-drivers, or shoot small children.

The position of many of these families in Canada today, is tragic. Take, for instance, the case of my friend Peggy. Peggy was born in Vancouver and came here after Pearl Harbor. Her friend Molly, was born in Kelowna. Molly can live in Kelowna as long as she wishes; Peggy can neither live in Vancouver nor in Kelowna, the only two homes she has known. She, and her family have been told they must "go east".

Her parents do not want to go east. Unless they can remain here, or at least go to a place and work of their own choosing, they prefer to go back to Japan, where, ironically, they hope for better treatment. Therefore, Peggy can either say good-bye to her father and mother for all time, leave the only home she has ever known and go among strangers, or go back to Japan with her parents.

Rather an unhappy situation for a young girl of 20, who thinks, dresses, and speaks exactly as we do, and takes pride in being as thoroughly Canadian as possible. She neither speaks nor understands Japanese.

What possible grievance can we, who call ourselves Canadians, have against these youngsters? There is only one possible solution to this "problem". Make these people citizens of Canada, and forget about them.

One more item, in closing. Peggy's boy friend is in the Canadian army.

Kelowna, B.C. E.A.C.

When Privilege Fails

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

THE Front Page editorials of SATURDAY NIGHT have always appealed to me for their wisdom and common sense; however, in an editorial of the issue of October 20, headed "The Le Bel Report," the common sense is not apparent to me.

I believe that information in the interest of the State should be disclosed to the Opposition but certainly not for political purposes. If Mr. Rowe and Miss Freeman had the interest of the State at heart when they gave certain information to Mr. Jolliffe, why did they not (when they saw that Mr. Jolliffe intended to withhold this to be used as he did) give this information to other influential parties?

The writer of the editorial believes Mr. Rowe and Miss Freeman had a privilege in disclosing the information, and I agree, providing the information so disclosed had been brought up properly in the House at the time it was given. However, as it was not brought up nor used for many months afterwards, and then not until within ten days of the election, the information obviously was given for political reasons only, to be used for blackening the reputations of Government leaders.

I believe that, in view of the circumstances, Mr. Rowe and Miss Freeman were not under privilege, and should be severely disciplined.

Toronto, Ont. F. ERNEST CHURCH

How About Citizenship?

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR "Front Page" editorial on Canada's Japanese gives the impression that you do not thoroughly understand the average British Columbian's attitude towards these people. The absence of the danger of hostile activity emanating from or instigated by the Government of Japan does not remove one of the chief reasons for expelling the Japs from this Country—that of economics.

The natural law of self-preservation is the dominating factor which urges the White British Columbian to maintain the White supremacy.

To the realist who may be considering this question two important facts continually present themselves, they are, 1st. The Japs will not assimilate with the white inhabitants and 2nd. The Jap standard of living has always been a degree or two lower than the White—which makes conditions for the white competitor—fisherman, fruit farmer, storekeeper or workman—intolerable.

Since we cannot assimilate the Japs they will always tend to congregate in communities by themselves. Experience has shown that these communities gradually enlarge, increasing in population and area. This has been evident on the Coast of B.C. for 40 years—only terminating on the outbreak of the War. If the Japs are allowed to stay in this country and encouraged to return to their old haunts not only will a great injustice be done our own people but a series of race riots will immediately start. Our white fishermen and farmers are in no mood to tolerate the Japs here again.

Your paper comments on the somewhat different attitude taken by the Americans regarding their Japanese. Well, the Americans like to think of their country as being a "Melting Pot". Really it is only a melting pot of the white races. They have never assimilated the negro and every year the negro question is becoming more of a problem. They will some day have an oriental problem.

Vancouver, B.C. H. W. FARMER

Justice Against Prejudice

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I HAVE been following with a great deal of interest and agreement your editorials regarding the Japanese question here in British Columbia. I am forced to agree that this evil canker of race suspicion is widely spread in our Okanagan Valley regardless of whether our Japanese citizens were born in Canada or no.

However, let me emphasize that not all of us are of the same mind and it will interest you to know that at the 1944 Convention of the B.C. Junior Chamber of Commerce held in this town a resolution asking for the repatriation of all Japanese on the cessation of hostilities was roundly defeated when brought to the floor of the meeting. Our three delegates from Penticton spoke and voted against the resolution.

Penticton, B.C. JOHN T. YOUNG

Approval

Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

I AM a regular reader of your excellent paper and have been for years. I am neither a Jap nor a Jew, but your attitude towards them and us is sane and Christian. It is sad to know that it is shared by far too few.

Victoria, B.C. E. C. S.

Rideau Hall's New Family At Windsor Forest Home

Field Marshall Sir Harold Alexander, Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Theatre, will take up his duties as Governor-General of Canada early next year, but in the meantime he is back at his Windsor Forest home with his wife and family for the first time in six years. Lady Alexander and their three children, Rose, Brian and Shane, will come with him to Rideau Hall. The youngsters are considerably excited over the prospect of living in Canada, and their interest in everything pertaining to the Dominion is most keen, as our front page photograph indicates. Rose and Shane were not at home when the pictures shown here were taken. In the living room of their home, Brian, age 6, looks over his father's shoulder, as Sir Harold and Lady Alexander read Canada's Weekly, the Dominion's official publication in Great Britain.

There's nothing formal about the Alexanders' mode of life. Their home in Windsor Forest is not small, but certainly not overwhelmingly large, and the rooms with their books, comfortable chairs and glowing fires have an intimate lived-in look. There's plenty of scope too for active youngsters in the spacious grounds. Young Brian, as the photograph below shows, bears close resemblance to his father.

The Front Page

(*Continued from Page One*)

ments) of the operations of private stations. Exception has been taken to the combining of the first two of these functions with the third, and it is argued that the relations between the public stations and the private stations are similar to those between the C.P.R. and the C.N.R., and there ought to be, as in that case, an impartial authority to regulate both of them. If this equal-competition concept is to prevail, it must be by a fresh decision of Parliament; for the decisions of Parliament ever since the setting up of the first Radio Commission thirteen years ago have envisaged the government radio as the controlling factor in the business and the private stations as accessories. That conception can be changed, but not by anything that the C.B.C. can do.

Mr. Dunton has shown great ability in serving the public as a free-enterprise newspaper man and as head of a government information-distributing organization. If he shows the same ability in serving the public through a great nation-wide radio system there need be little fear that that public will demand any serious change in the radio set-up. To do so he will have to be left in great freedom. We are pretty confident that he will be, partly because we think he is the kind of man who will resign if he isn't.

The Maritime Ports

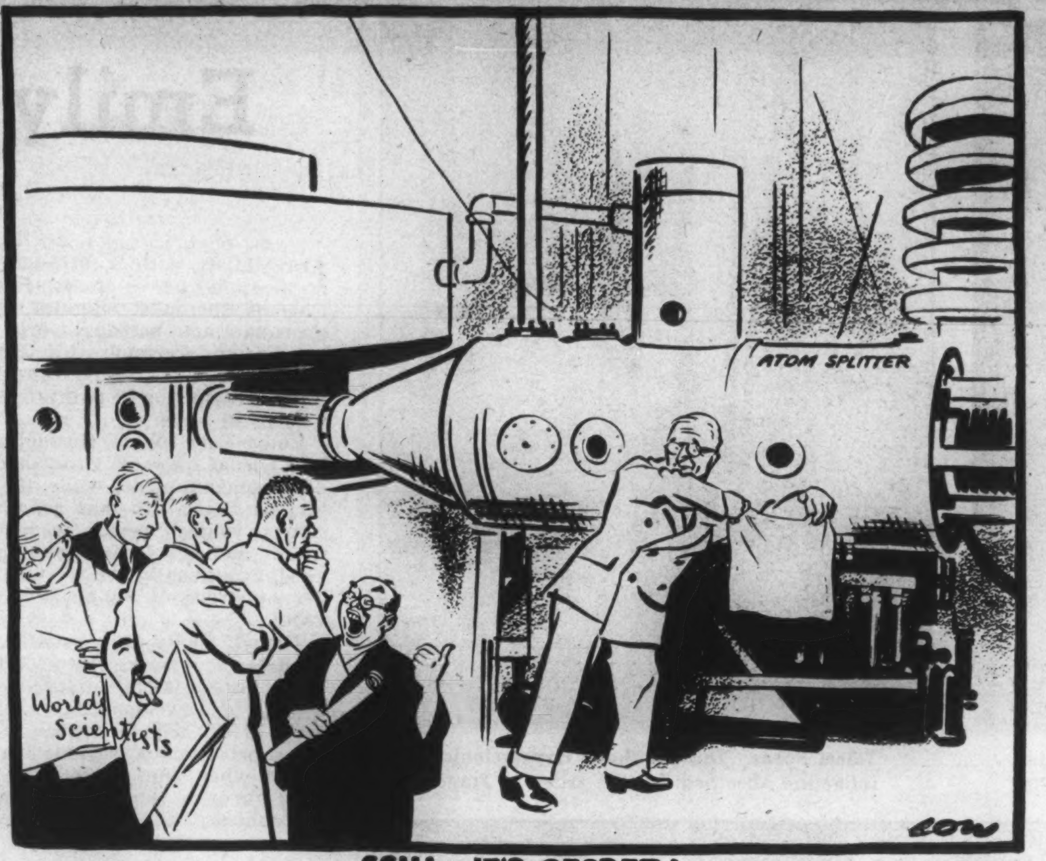
RECENTLY we called attention to the fact that the seaports of Halifax and Saint John, after rendering the most valuable and devoted service throughout the war years, were in imminent danger of slipping back to the status of "six-months" ports, a development which would mean undeserved hardship to the people of the communities concerned and economic hurt to two highly important national assets. We urged that a planned effort be made now to place these seaports on a continuing twelve-months operating basis. The thousands of dock workers of the Maritimes need this employment and the nation needs these ports. With the vast quantities of general exports and relief supplies scheduled to go to Europe in the next several years, there should be plenty of summer business for them. And no winter business should be routed eastward out of Canada that can go via our own Maritime outlets. We suggested that now, when the nation is in process of readjusting itself to peacetime conditions, would be a good time to face the question.

Now the Moncton *Transcript*, after referring appreciatively to our urgings, points out that officers of the shipping lines have already given frank warning that if Halifax and Saint John do not modernize their port facilities so that they can handle more traffic with greater despatch, they will lose business to Boston and other New England ports which are planning elaborate improvements of their facilities. The *Transcript* adds: "The Maritime ports will hold their own only if they are adequately equipped to meet competition from all quarters." Halifax and Saint John cannot afford to lose any business; they urgently need more. These ports are under the administration and operation of the National Harbors Board. The extension and improvement of their facilities should be given high priority in governmental employment-creating projects. But with the undertaking of this work should go the routing of more business, summer and winter, via these ports.

Honest Alberta

IT IS apparently beginning to dawn on the people of Alberta that their Government is paying the debts of the province in full. When that fact has completely dawned upon them there is going to be trouble for the Government, for it is one of the primary principles of Social Credit that governments should never pay their debts in full unless they can pay them with debt-free money, whatever that is, and Alberta is now paying its debt with real money issued by the Dominion of Canada and very far from being debt-free.

The lengths to which the Government has gone to cover up the fact that it is paying the debts in full are little short of fantastic. The simple method would have been to compute the unpaid interest of the past ten years, compound it at the original rate, pay it off, and leave the bonds to continue until maturity. But that would have been an admission that the province was paying 4½, 5 and in some cases 6 per cent interest on the original loan. The Government wants the Albertans to think that it is paying only 3¼ per cent, the now acceptable rate. So it is replacing the old bonds, dollar for dollar, with new bonds at that rate.



SSH! IT'S SECRET!

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But in addition to issuing the new bonds, it is also paying in cash, half now and half over five years, a sum which accurately represents the capitalized value of the difference between 3¼ per cent and the original rate of the bond, over the whole period from the date of default to the date of maturity, plus the defaulted interest with interest compounded from the date of default. (The only point we are not sure about, because the method of calculation employed by the province is extremely abstruse, is whether the compounding is really done at 3¼ per cent or at the bond rate, and we incline to believe that it is at the bond rate of 4½, 5 or 6 per cent—which is as it should be. The difference would not be great in any case, because half of the stipulated interest has been paid throughout the default period and only half is in default.)

In the case of a few long-term high-rate bonds the cash payment will run as high as 40 per cent of the face, in addition to the new 3¼ per cent bond for the original principal sum. The only complaint the bondholder can make is against the Dominion Income Tax people, who are taxing the whole cash payment (except that which represents the premium paid for the reduction in the interest rate) as income in the year when paid. Yet it is hard to see what else Mr. Ilsley could do; the taxed payments are certainly income, and charging them back over the past ten years in which they were due would have been impossibly complicated.

Redistribution

WE CANNOT feel the slightest sympathy with the suggestion made by some members from the prairie provinces, that the redistribution of seats in Parliament should be deferred until 1951 on the ground that the 1941 census shows an artificial and temporary decline of population in the prairie areas. Redistribution in accordance with each census is required by the constitution. We disliked the postponement until after the war and can still see little justification for it. A further postponement covering the date of the next general election would be an outrage on those provinces which are now grossly under-represented.

At the risk of offending the susceptibilities —very tender at the moment—of the provinces which are today over-represented not merely because the 1931 census is still the basis, but because of special privileges such as Prince Edward Island's or of the absurd five per cent rule, we should like to see all such departures from the pure Rep.-by-Pop doctrine abandoned, and an honest attempt made to get somewhat nearer to equality in the population size even of individual constituencies. Population moreover should be measured by voters, and disfranchised persons should not count. The disparity between rural and urban constituencies is probably inevitable, because of the difficulty of canvassing a rural constituency with the same population as an urban one owing to the vast area that would be involved; nevertheless the discrimination is undemocratic and may be hard to maintain now that organized labor is becoming a political force by itself.

The Election Results

THE chief concern of the daily press in scanning the results of the provincial elections which have been held during October has been to derive consolation and reassurance for the friends of the free enterprise system. This is a worthy purpose, but it does not lead to dispassionate and scientific consideration of events. People who are really distressed at the idea of the advent of moderately Socialistic governments in Canada should not be worrying about anything that could possibly happen in 1945 or 1946, or perhaps even 1947. The time to expect large gains for Socialism is when there has been a sufficiently widespread and prolonged unemployment for a substantial part of the present savings of the wage workers to be wiped out; and the way, and the only way, to prevent large gains for Socialism is to prevent any such widespread and prolonged unemployment.

The very unimpressive results shown by the Socialist candidates in the recent elections have practically no significance. The C.C.F. will not come into power, if it ever does, because of a widespread adoption of its theories, and still less because of a widespread sympathy for the political demands of the powerful trade unions. It will come into power because of resentment against the old parties for having failed to prevent economic misery.

So the old parties had better not fail to prevent economic misery. It will not be an easy task, and it will call for more firmness, more wisdom, and more decision than the Liberal party is now showing. Certain principles will have to be settled upon concerning the rights of trade unions and the rights of employers; the former will be greater than they were in 1929 and the latter will be less, but the changes must be defined, and must be such as will commend themselves to the general body of the Canadian people. The present strikes arise, not out of a conflict concerning wages, but out of a conflict concerning the rights of unions; and that conflict can no longer be determined by the test of endurance between the workers and the employers as to which can stand unemployment better, because the unemployment of one industry inevitably produces unemployment in others, and democratic people now expect their governments to maintain employment.

The Passing Show

OUR M.P.'s are being subjected to much criticism not only for giving themselves a $2,000 boost in salary, but that it should be free of income tax. Perhaps they are showing commendable courage in thus publicly demonstrating their thorough distaste for an unpopular levy.

•

Editorial comment in a Vancouver paper: "The world was never more miserable than it is today." Even our radio comedians find it hard going to raise a laugh.

•

The Dominion Income Tax Staff Association have just held their annual convention at which the welfare of the Income Tax Department staff was discussed. It is to be regretted that no concern was expressed regarding the welfare of the Income Tax payer.

•

Diplomats are said to be getting together in an attempt to arrange resumption of the Peace Conference which broke down recently. With due deference, may we suggest the wisdom of an advance agreement agreeing to rule out all agreements that cannot be agreed upon.

•

Protest By a Sinner

Hark to the bold psychiatrist
Who says aloud, "I must insist
That you, and you, (alike to me)
Are merely animalculae.

"We can't be good, we can't be bad,
Morality is but a fad,
Our conduct rests, to full extent,
On birth, and not environment.

"The crook who slugs his fellow-man
Is following an Ego-plan
Determined by his racial genes.
He's merely quick and full of beans.

"We can't be right, we can't be wrong,
Our only hope is to be strong,
For sin and error don't exist."
So said the bold psychiatrist.

I read reflectively the sum of his narration
And this the outcome of my meditation —
How full of tripe (and sin) a man may be
Who sports a mental specialist's degree!

J. E. M.

•

France is demanding the stabilization of the musical note "A" which has been stepped up from 870 vibrations in 1885 to the present pitch of 921. The public will endorse any movement likely to place a ceiling on radio sopranos.

•

Much publicity is being given to the powers of D. D. T. in destroying small noxious insects, but we are warned that it is not so effective with cockroaches and, apparently, certain species of mining stockbrokers.

•

After reading that an Ontario women's organization is sponsoring an "Equal-pay-for-women" movement, we have been trying to figure out how to persuade our better-half to keep house on the equivalent of our weekly $2 pocket allowance.

•

Frustrated Escapists

Now all my life I've wanted
To hit a Policeman in the eye:
Yet all I do is to ask the way
And pass sedately by.

PETER NORTH

•

2,000 PIANO TUNERS
NEEDED FOR CANADA
— Headline in Montreal paper.

From hearsay, we are of the opinion that this is a gross underestimate.

•

An item on a literary feature page reveals that most great authors are notorious for their illegible handwriting. We always type our stuff before sending it in.

•

From a jewellery trade journal: "Men spend twice as many dollars on diamonds for their best girls now than in pre-war years." But, in spite of this, we are ready to affirm that the best girls of pre-war years were just as dear as they are today.

•

These nations that won't let anybody else in the secrets of the atomic bomb are likely to find other nations calling them atom-misers.

•

"Ontario, not much above sea-level, sank enough in Cambrian time for the ocean to invade it. During the next 200,000,000 years the Palaeozoic seas flooded practically all of this province."—Presidential address of Professor E. S. Moore of the Royal Canadian Institute.

Loud cries of "Encore!" from all the other parts of Canada

Emily Carr's Was

By Paul Duval

PAINTING with a strangely unfeminine power of attack, Emily Carr is the most singular woman Canadian art—perhaps world art—has known. Certainly this Canadian artist came as close to achieving unique distinction in painting as any woman in history.

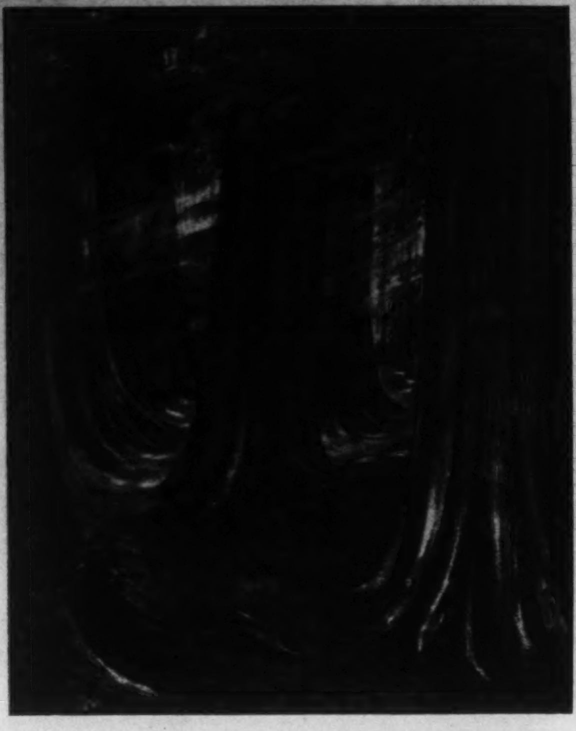
Emily Carr sought, through a lifelong visual quest, to draw back the dense curtain which veils the mystery of Being. In that search, this strong, solitary person issued forth those mellow treasures — mostly good, occasionally bad — which are her hundreds of sketches and canvases.

Though Emily Carr usually failed to date her works, they fall into what are fairly distinguishable stages of development: 1. Those prior to her trip to France in 1911; 2. a short "French" period; 3. a third period when she painted the West coast through the eyes of the Impressionists; 4. a period of totem themes painted after she had dropped her preoccupation with atmospheric color; 5. a stage marked by her break from Indian motifs and concentration upon her own interpretation of the spirit of the forest, in highly conventionalized forms; 6. a last period of intensely expressionistic canvases when she appears to have become wholly concerned with capturing the transience of things.

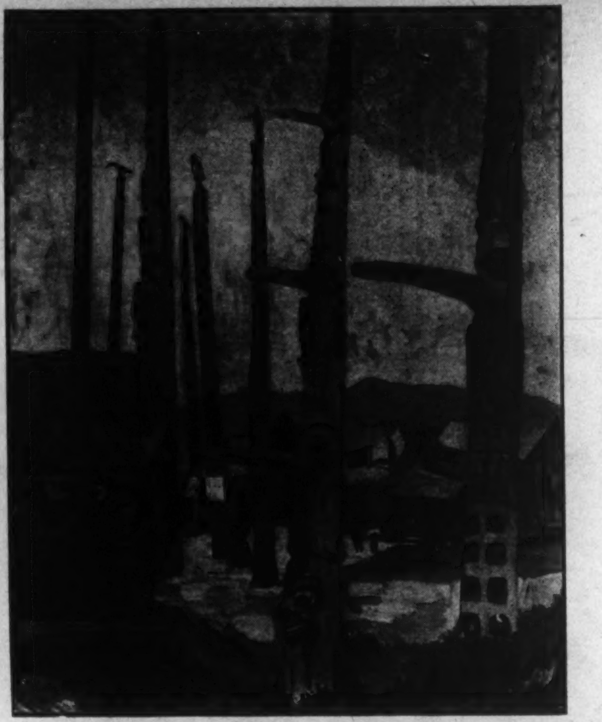
Emily Carr's earliest works, those which preceded her trip to France, are fairly competent, but not particulaly distinguished water colors. A typical paper is one depicting Indian school children, a work in which all of the tricky, prefabricated methods of the time are revealed—e.g., the artificial "forcing" of a single mass of red to centre the eye of what is intended to be the dramatic focal point of the composition—an unfailing, but pretty hackneyed, way to achieve a visual centre of interest. In all of these watercolors, painted in her early thirties after the turn of the century, Miss Carr revealed that she could dabble in paints as well as a good number of other talented young ladies of the era. She possessed more daring in composing than most, perhaps, but generally her stylistic qualities are those prevailing in the finishing schools of four decades ago.

DURING her brief studies abroad, the Canadian artist adopted Impressionist manners lock, stock and barrel. "The French Knitter," is a gentle domestic comment that might have been painted by the early Vuillard. Upon her return to British Columbia, she saw Indian dwellings and totems through the same impressionistic-trained eyes. Her forms are soft and luminous. Even her foliage follows the gently rounded contours of Europe's pastoral landscapes, rather than the dramatically thrusting forms of the great conifers which surrounded her. Yet the canvases of this transition period have great charm; they are quite sensitive in texture and are painted in pleasantly muted tones and pastel hues.

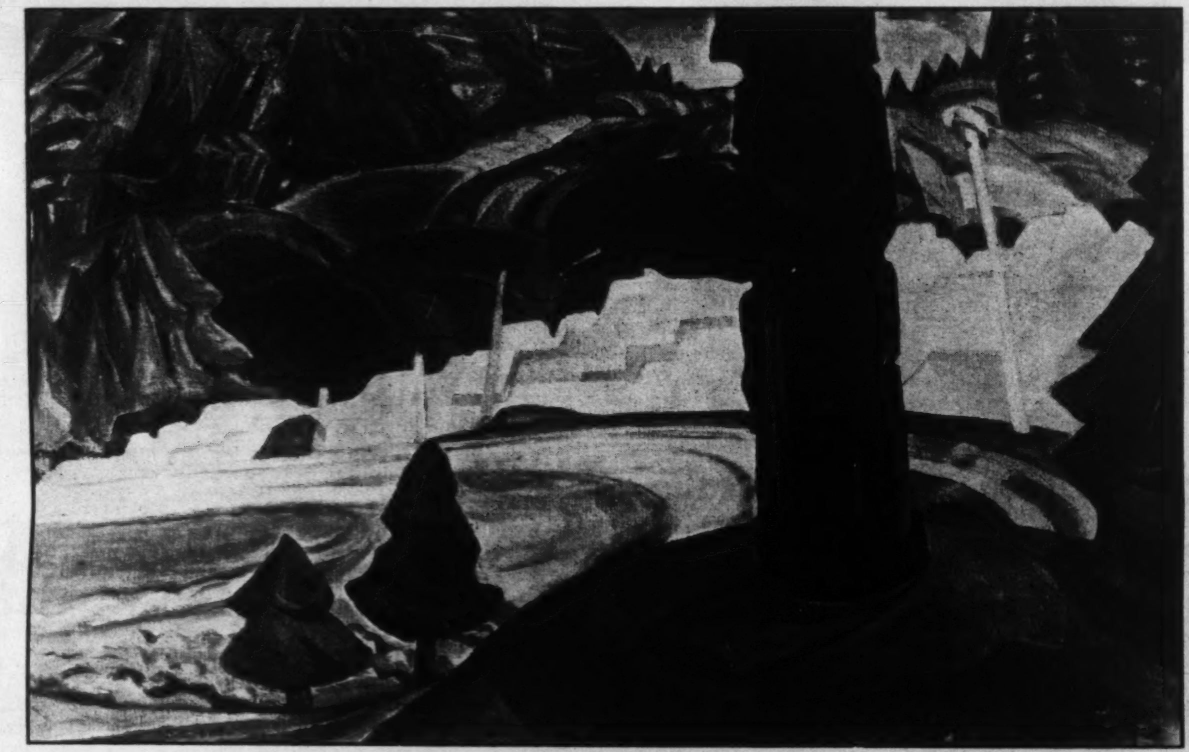
Emily Carr's exclusively "Totem"



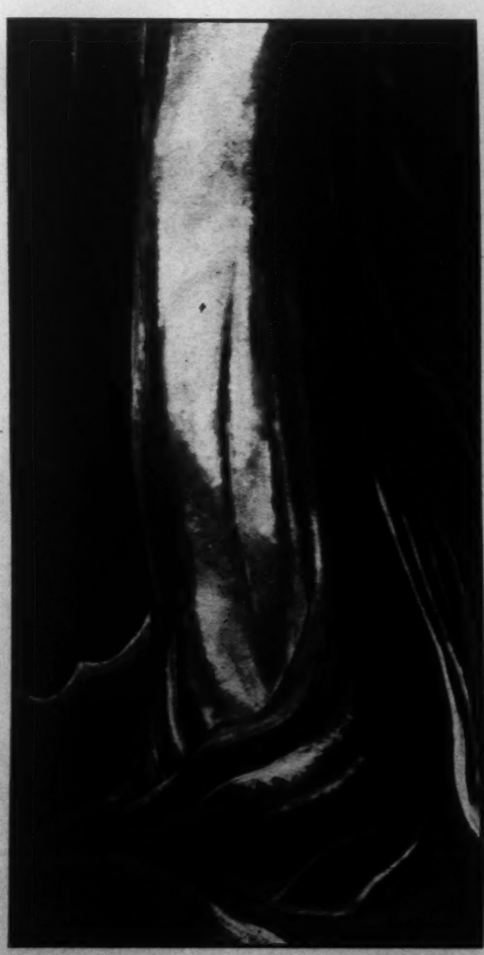
Wood Interior, early, quite realistic watercolor study of forest painted in year 1909.



Totem Poles. This oil shows impressionistic influence absorbed by the artist in France.

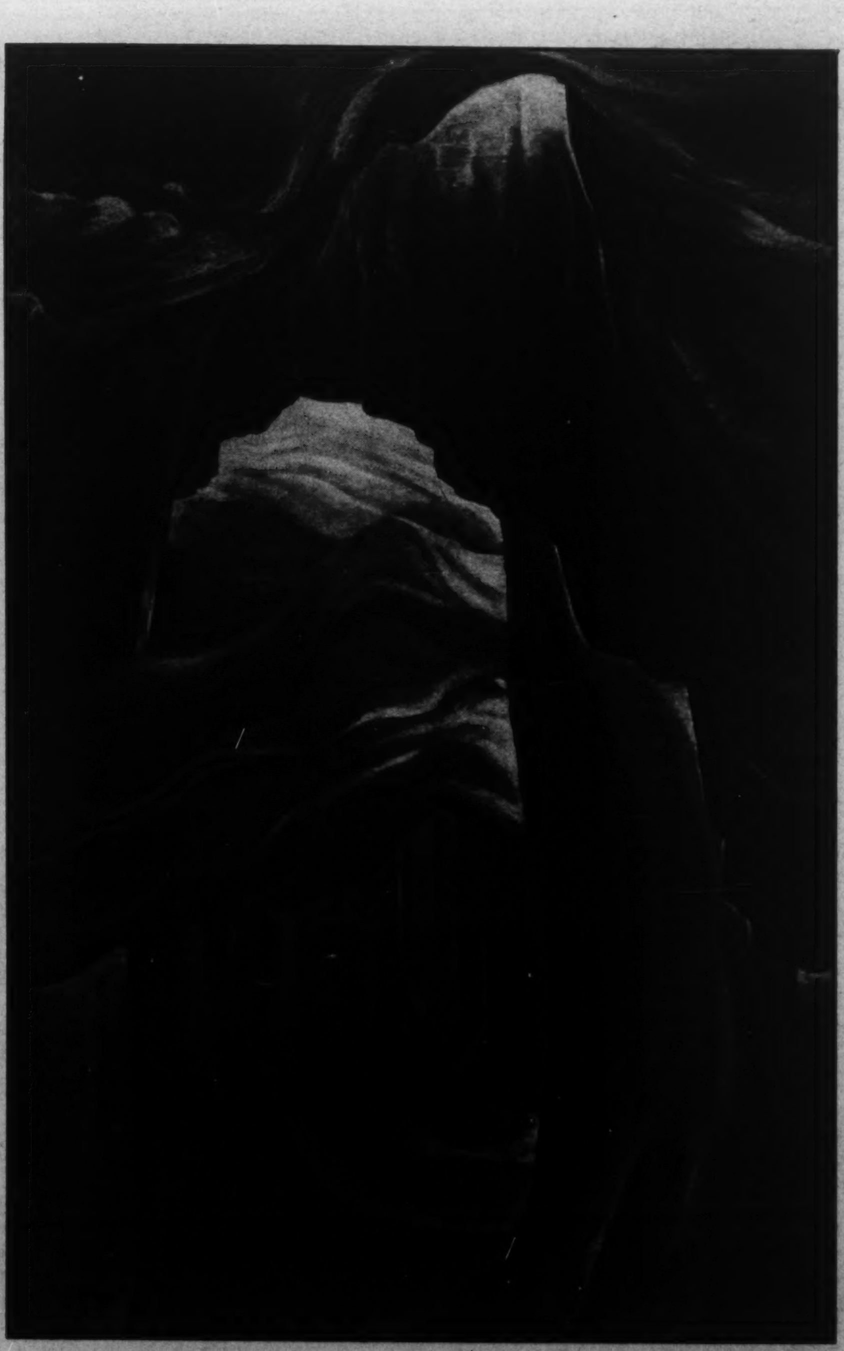


Skidigate. In this tonally resonant canvas Emily Carr fits her totem theme into the composition as integral part of the whole. Painted in 1928, original painting is in collection of J. S. McLean.



Detail of work entitled Tree Trunk. It captures the movement of growth.

Western Forest. The Art Gallery of Toronto houses the original of this green and umber canvas of sombre mood.



Forest, British Columbia, recalls canvases of American Georgia O'Keefe. O'Keefe, Carr and Kathe Kollwitz are feminine big three of modern art.

A Growing Art

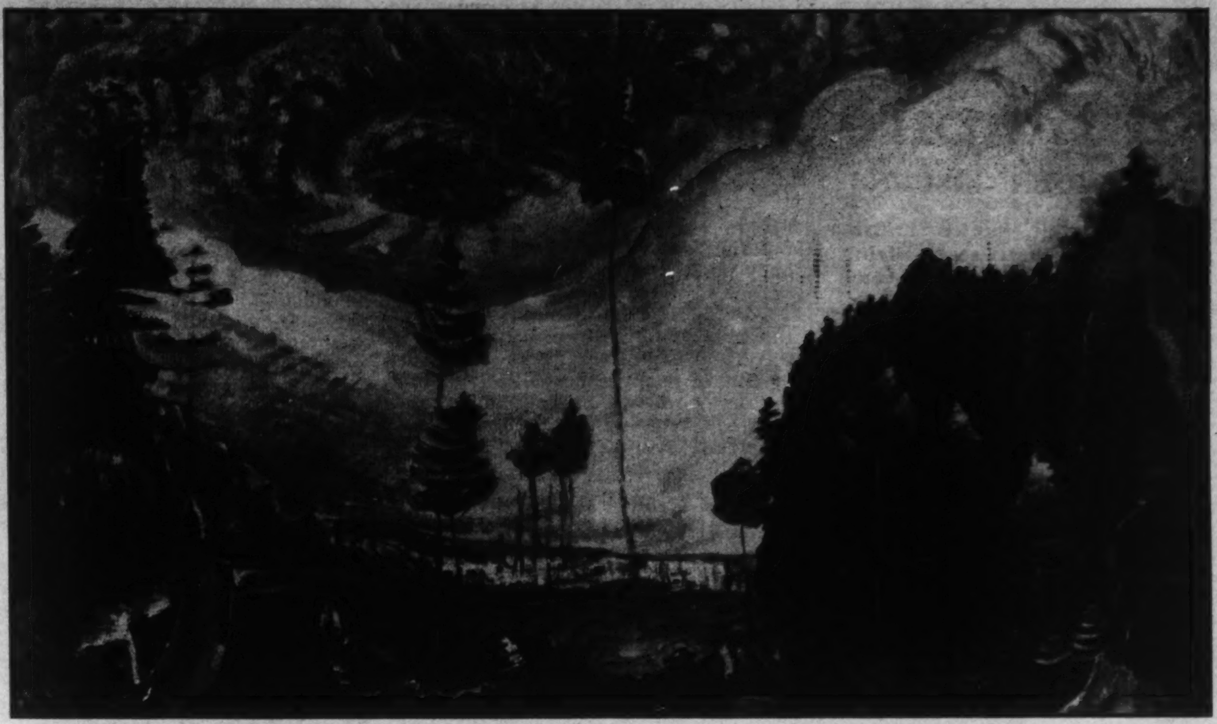
period is too well known to need comment in this brief space. It is when she finally broke from Indian motifs, in what we must presume was an effort to prove her independence from purely Indian inspiration, that she begins to forge into an increasingly personal expression. She now turned exclusively to the tall, deep forest and long shorelines of her Pacific land; but she had not forgotten lessons learned from the Indian's art. She still sustained the noble rhythms absorbed so intimately through her close studies of West Coast totems and carvings. In "Big Raven" and in the "Skidigate" canvas from J. S. McLean's collection she successfully merged landscape and totem into a cohesive whole. In these canvases the totem no longer dominates the painting as a descriptive theme, but becomes but one related unit, albeit a vital one, in the composition.

NOW wholly rid of her concern for Indian subjects, Emily Carr entered a period of intense formal experiment and exploration. Her "Indian Church,' painted about this time, reveals her search for those deliberate juxtapositions of shapes which would provide her paintings with the maximum of interplay between volumes moving in and out, and across, the picture plane.

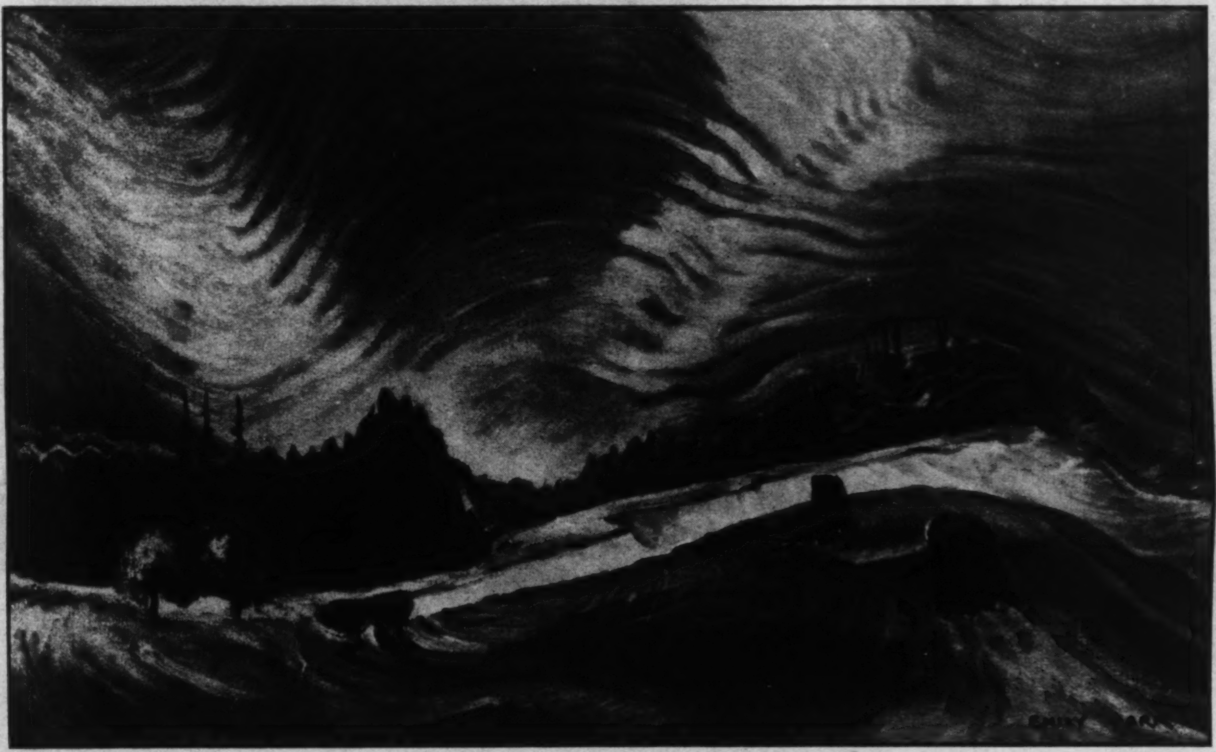
In fact, this elasticity of volume movement eventually led her, in her last canvases, to seemingly abandon all concern with space design and to slash on her conceptions in purely linear rhythms. Here, her earlier concentration upon harmonic space variations stood her in good stead, and her search for more intense rhythms, even at its wildest, rarely destroyed the prevailing underlying architectonic structure.

This last, vehemently vital, period of her work strikingly recalls the last, abstractly rhythmical, period of another great artist: Turner. Turner's Alpine and Venetian series of watercolors and such oils as "Rain, Steam and Speed" complement Emily Carr's "A Rushing Sea of Undergrowth," "British Columbia Landscape" and "Scorned as Timber, Beloved of the Sky." Both of these artists, in their late years, seem to have been stimulated into a riotous affirmation of the movement of life. Their positive affirmations are a defiance of death. This element seems to characterize the late work of most lonely creators. Carr, Turner, Michelangelo, Van Gogh had widely differing life-spans, but the last few years of each of them are marked by a sudden loosening and intensification of their style as though, prescient of their end, each of them clung more passionately to life through the one thing they had to love and possess: the medium in which they created.

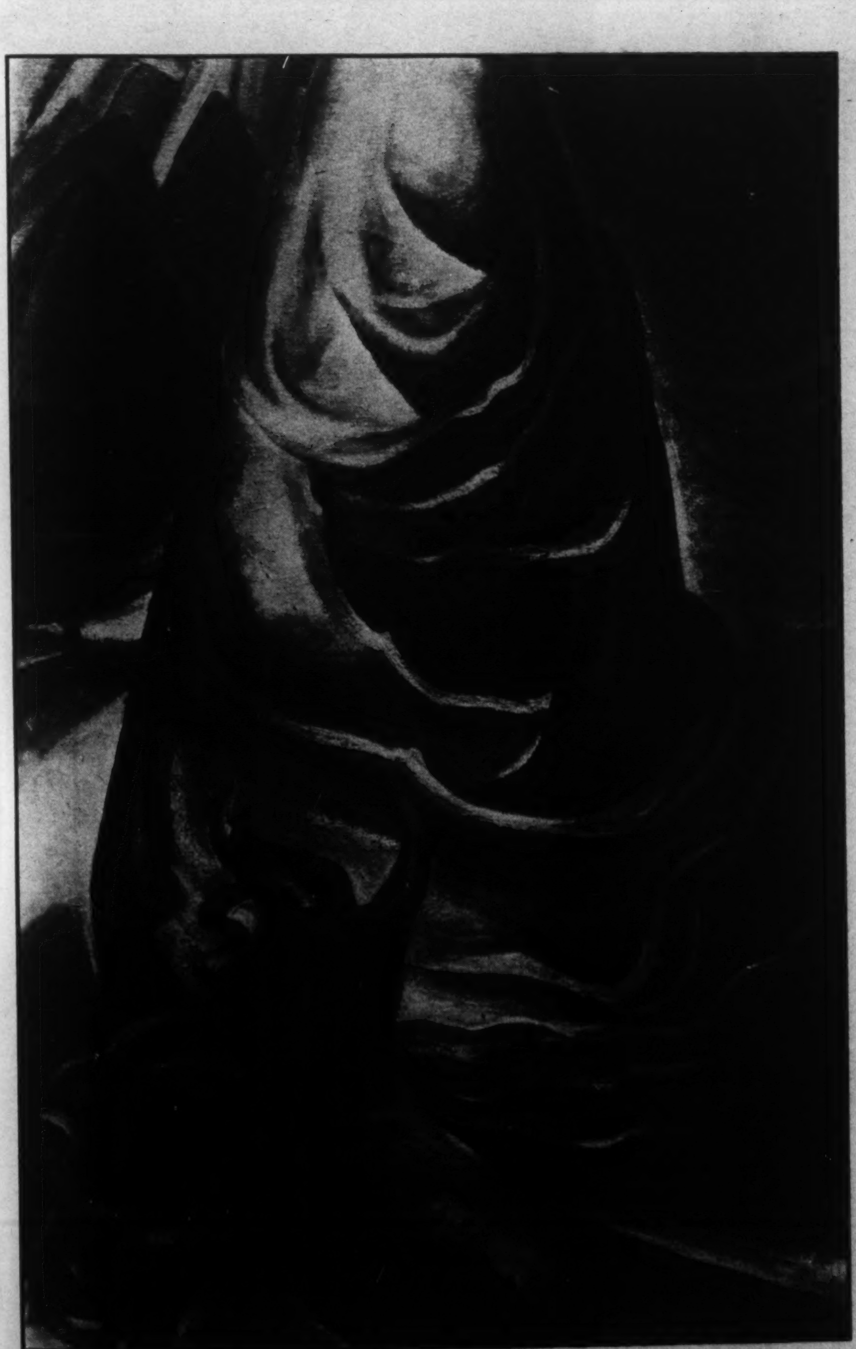
Like most prodigious producers, Emily Carr was sometimes capable of hurried and tentative works. But in such important canvases as "Vanquished, "Scorned as Timber, . ." "Study in Movement," and "Western Forest" she gave us the fruits of a highly original vision. She has created a new and unique world for the imagination to dwell in and the eye to dwell upon.



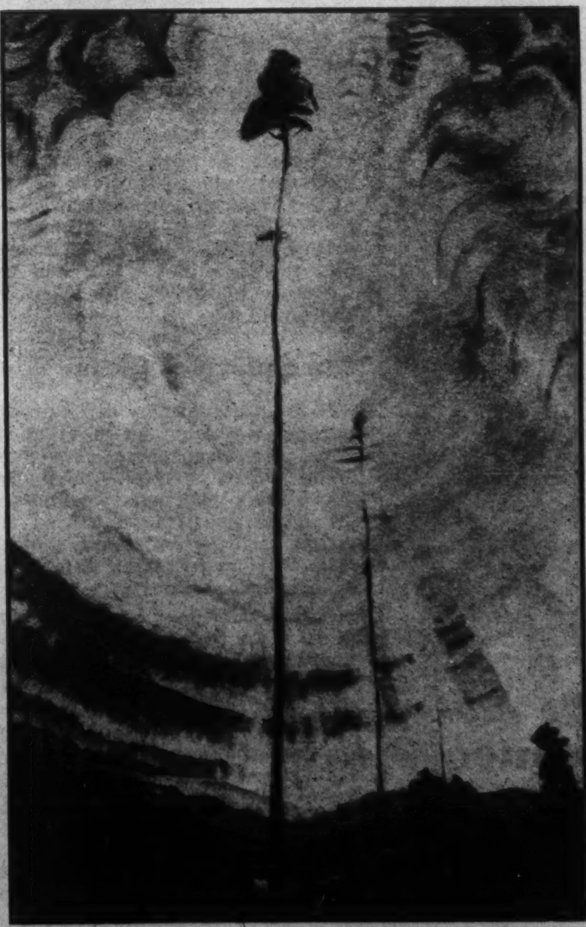
As Emily Carr's art matured, her technique became looser and her effects highly luminous. In this painting of a logged-over area we sense the interplay, the relativity, of nature's forms and spaces.



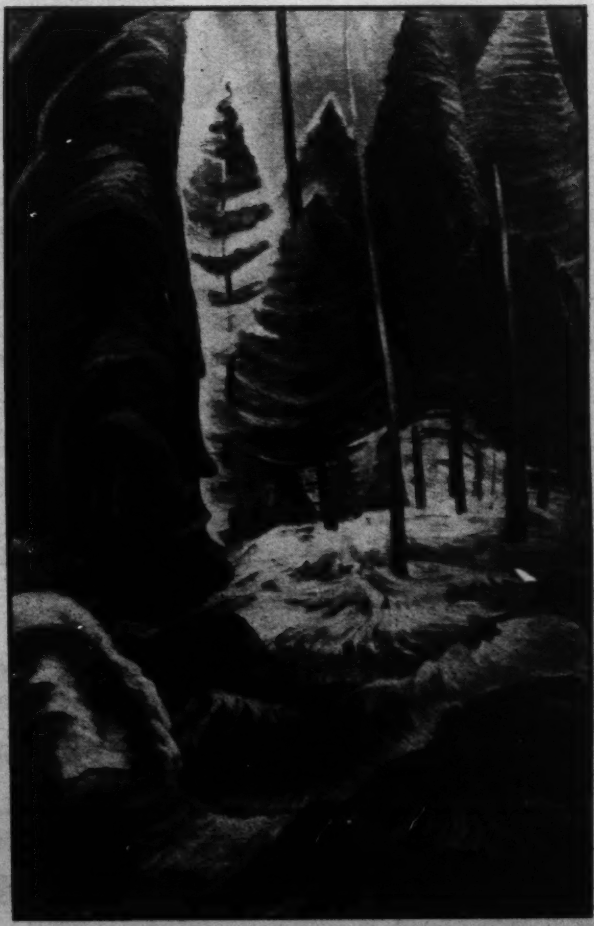
The undramatic title of this picture is Above the Gravel Pit. The work itself, however, is imbued with drama of eternal intercourse between earth and elements. In it we realize "staying is not being."



For Emily Carr there was always a new beginning, and in this painting, Young Tree, this renewal of herself and her talents is symbolised.



Scorned as Timber, Beloved of the Sky might be termed artist's spiritual self - portrait.



A Rushing Sea of Undergrowth is good example of richly pigmented creations of the artist.

Now Britain Proposes An Empire Economy

By JOHN GORDON

Here this well-known British writer asserts that Great Britain, to survive and progress economically in face of the tremendous postwar trade competition of the United States, must build up a British Empire economy and look mainly to Empire markets. He speaks of "rising to a great opportunity" in Empire development.

But to adopt this course would be to retreat from the historic trade policy which made Britain the World's greatest trading nation.

London.

THE war has destroyed Germany, Japan, and Italy, and it has also destroyed a world economic system which has been creaking for years.

Now we are faced with the task of building a new system, with an urgency such as we have never known before.

We must get trade moving. It is the first job of salvage in the world, for trade is still the great solvent.

But in facing this task of rebuilding our world we find ourselves confronted with new situations, new problems, new difficulties.

On the one hand we have a Britain which has impoverished itself to save civilization. We have liquidated almost the whole of those vast foreign investments upon which so much of our strength once rested. And we have incurred the most enormous debts.

Fortunately we owe the larger part of those debts—three thousand five hundred million pounds—to the various parts of our own Empire.

The consequence is that while Empire countries can continue to make purchases from us against these credits, and we can continue to take goods in return without causing any financial strain, neither Britain nor the Empire can purchase foreign goods in any quantity, because we have neither the currency to buy them nor the credit to substitute for the currency.

At the same time, because we devoted ourselves completely to war production, we cannot at this moment supply customers within and without the Empire with goods which they require urgently.

The United States, on the other hand, has become a very rich country as a result of the war. Her immense industrial resources made her the great selling nation among the Allies, while we were the great buying nation. She accumulated money. We spent it.

The consequence is that today she has so much gold that she does not know what to do with it, while we have so little that we can no longer regard gold as the basis of our trading system.

Needs More Customers

At the same time the United States has so greatly expanded her industry that, if she is to substain in peace anything like the production she achieved in war, she must sell abroad something like 50 per cent more goods than she ever sold before the war. If she fails to do that she must cut her production, which means colossal unemployment.

Where can she find markets to sell 50 per cent more goods than she ever sold before? That is her headache!

Britain and the British Empire is the market upon which she looks with longing eyes.

But neither we nor the Empire can buy U.S. goods on that scale without destroying ourselves. We do not have the gold to buy them, and until we are exporting goods to foreign countries on something like the old scale we never can have it.

The United States' solution, now being fought over in Washington, is that she will lend us her surplus unusable gold and that we shall use it to buy her goods.

She proposes further that she should take over from us a very large share of our debt to the Empire countries, particularly India, to whom we owe £1,000,000,000, and thus reopen the markets of these sister nations of ours to her goods.

The consequence of that would be, in plain words, that the United States would diminish her unemployment problem by exporting it to us.

For if we bought goods from the U.S. instead of making them ourselves, it would simply mean shutting up our works and factories and putting our workers on the dole, a situation we cannot consider.

There is the problem facing us. We have not only to consider the good of the world as a whole, but we have to consider first and foremost the future of Britain and the British Empire, because if we lose our trade we cease for ever to be a power in the world.

Atmosphere of Gloom

It is an appallingly difficult situation. It is fraught with great dangers. An atmosphere of gloom is being spread over it. And many of our leaders who ought to know better have so little faith, so little vision, so little confidence, that they talk as if our inevitable fate is to be a second-class Power.

Now I think that is wrong. I think there is far too much talk about austerity and hardship, about pulling in our belts and accustoming ourselves to a grim life.

I think this is our great moment. I think we have an opportunity to reshape our lives in such a fashion as to make us, not a second-rate Power, but the greatest Power on earth.

We have the chance to build up a new economy which would not only raise our standard of living and abolish our unemployment problem for generations and maybe for ever, but would also put our trade on such a foundation that no world tremor would ever rock it.

We have within the British Empire one-quarter of the land surface of the globe.

We have within its boundaries practically every raw material we need for our industries, and agricultural resources upon which we can live on the highest level without being worried by world currency problems.

We have vast continents ripe for development and the knowledge that most of the great periods of prosperity in world history were founded on the development of the world's empty spaces.

We have in our Dominions lands which may well in the future sustain on a high standard of life populations vaster even than the population of Britain today.

We have in India, soon to be a self-governing Dominion, and in the Colonies, colored populations numbering hundreds of millions, living now a most primitive life, but whose ultimate consuming power, when their standard of life has been raised, as it must be, is incalculable.

Moreover, the British Empire is so spread across the face of the earth that of all Powers in the world it is the one Power which cannot be destroyed in war by a single over-

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In the face of these facts how can anyone argue that the British Empire peoples have no future except as an appendage of some other nation?

In Britain we cannot ever hope to match the industrial production of the United States, but in the Empire we can overwhelm it.

Empire Markets

Britain, fighting alone for foreign markets against the U.S., may be facing an almost insuperable problem, but why bother too much about foreign markets when we have markets of our own which can be made the richest in all the world, and which are our own natural markets where the bond of blood is stronger than the bond of gold.

If we rise to this great opportunity there is nothing that can stop our reaching a way of life beyond anything men have ever dreamed of. But to achieve it demands vision, understanding and effort.

We have to light a fire in the hearts of our people which will make the development of our Empire a flaming crusade to which we all dedicate ourselves. We have to work as we have never worked before, devising, striving, and producing the things upon which the future is to be built.

Those who lead us in politics must get some of the vision of their predecessors who gave us this Empire.

Those who lead us in industry must get back the spirit and enterprise of the old merchant adventurers who won the first of our overseas markets.

Those who by their labor must produce the goods to satisfy the future markets must get back into their minds something of that unselfish urge which in the crisis of war gave us, under conditions of great stress and strain, the miraculous production that eventually brought us victory.

The regeneration of our country and the development of an Empire upon which we can build a new life are not really matters that can be left solely to a Government. They are the affair of every individual one of us.

Individual Responsibility

It can only be done if every one of us sees the vision, insists that it be transformed into a reality, and accepts individual responsibility for our share of the work.

The bureaucratic machine upon which so many backboneless people rely cannot do it because of the inefficiency, slowness and often crass stupidity with which it moves.

The first step indeed is to get ourselves as rapidly as we can out of the clutches of that machine.

At this moment we ought to be restarting the wheels of industry with something of the same urgency as we began to build a war machine six years ago.

We are dithering and waltzing about over that task as if time didn't matter when the best use of time is the essence of everything.

We are keeping hundreds of thousands of uniformed men and women in camouflaged idleness because timorous-minded bureaucrats sit appalled at the problem of re-employing them.

We are keeping industries ticking over at a slow pace when a little imagination and effort would have them racing.

We are over-taxed, over-controlled, over-shackled because little minds just haven't the nerve to do big things; because some of our masters have been holding us up for so long that they can't believe we can ever stand on our own feet.

We hold the key to our own future in our own hands.

• •

The Turn of The Screw

By DAVID BERNARD

TROUBLE with a screw in my bookcase set me wondering: who on earth invented this contraption?

I found the answer at the Patent Office Library.

The screw was discovered by Archimedes, somewhere around 250 B.C.

But the screw that Archimedes perfected was of a different sort. He had been called to Egypt to discover some better way of hoisting water from wells.

He solved the problem by fixing a spiral strip of metal inside a close-fitting cylinder, with one end in the well. The "screw" was turned, and up came a continuous flow of water.

Archimedes was centuries ahead of his time. Egypt preferred—and still does—the ancient method of lifting skin bags of water on the end of a counter-balanced lever.

Much later the screw was put to a different use. The Romans used it in cloth presses, some of them elaborate affairs with two sturdy wooden screws. By A.D. 180 the nut and bolt had been devised, and used for securing two or more pieces of wood. The Romans, too, used iron screws; one was found near Basingstoke, England, not long ago.

For many centuries, no advances were made on these primitive forms. Then, in the 15th century, Leonardo da Vinci adapted the screw for a multitude of purposes, including the screw propeller now used by ships and aircraft.

Before this, screws were right handed—turned into position clockwise. Leonardo's had a left-handed thread; the "code" explaining all of his drawings was written in ordinary script, but from the right to the left of a page.

His inventions were neglected; there was another lull.

Next to be noted is the invention by a Frenchman, M. Beson, in the fifteen-sixties. He devised a method of threading a screw but the invention was little developed for over two centuries.

During the 18th and 19th centuries, craftsmen adapted the screw to their individual requirements. By the early part of the 19th century manufacturers were finding damaged or broken screw joints impossible to replace because of variation in threads; invariably, fresh drilling had to be made to accommodate new screws.

With a solution to this chaotic problem there came, in 1841, to the British Institute of Civil Engineers, Sir Joseph Whitworth. His plan for the standardization of screw threads was adopted.

Then progress was rapid. In 1848 an automatic machine for threading screws was invented. The Wyatt brothers in 1860 got a patent for cutting screws and nuts by machinery.

To-day the screw is an ordinary thing. Yet, used in micrometers, it can measure to 1/5000 of an inch with ease.

Leonardo da Vinci's left-hand thread has some strange uses: wheel bolts on the near-side of modern motorcars are tightened by turns to the left. The top of the breast pocket button on the uniform of R.A.F. air crew men also had a left-hand thread; inside was a compass. Many shot down, owed their escape to this secret.

There are all kinds of screws—reciprocating, worm screws, variating screws; dozens of types. All, like the one that started this story, tenacious.

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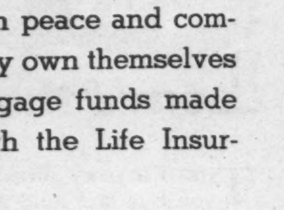

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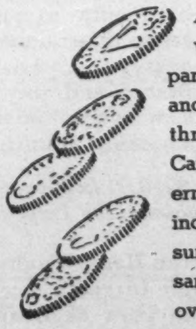

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THE OTTAWA LETTER

Oh, For a Poet in the House to Lighten the Columnist's Load!

By WILFRID EGGLESTON

THE SESSION has now lasted about eight weeks. Debate in the House of Commons has been earnest and dull. Perhaps the times are too grave for levity. Whatever the explanation, there has been a remarkable dearth of poetry and wit. There are over a hundred new members; so far none of them stands out as a brilliant parliamentarian, though there have been ten or a dozen speeches of eminent good sense and substance.

Perhaps the best of these were on the United Nations Charter, when the contribution of the three French-Canadians, Bradette, Beaudoin and Pinard was especially admired. J. M. Macdonnell has added intellectual stature to the House. One could mention others. But with all there is still this singular lack of easy detached wit or passages of elevated and impassioned language.

To make sure that the above judgment was not hasty I went carefully through the 1500 or so pages of Commons Hansard to date, to see whether I had missed any of the poetry or humor of the current session. I was reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the present House runs to prosaic and even pedestrian speakers.

It is true that poetry has been quoted in this session, as it always is. To quote poetry is not necessarily a mark of the superior parliamentarian: in these days the best member is perhaps the one with the surest grasp of international affairs or the best memory for economic facts and relationships.

But for what it is worth, here is the record on this session's poetry. We have had quotations from Tennyson's "Locksley Hall" and "In Memoriam." Two members drew from Kipling's poetic works. "The Deserted Village," by Goldsmith, was represented by the usual reference to the land falling a prey to hastening ills where wealth accumulates, etc. (Mr. Ilsley has been saving us from any such accumulation lately).

Rupert Brooke contributed one line to the debates, Longfellow a short stanza. Mother Goose and A. P. Herbert were among those present. But that pretty well exhausts the anthology.

(The poetic tastes of the members seem impeccable, but personally I should like some rebel to rise and bewilder the House with a few choice lines from T. S. Eliot or Ralph Gustafson. There's no evidence, I regret to report, that the members are soaked in our new Canadian poetry, and still less in the modern stuff from the U.S. or Britain).

Still more lamentable has been the complete absence of devastating repartee in the present session. You will not find in the current reports a single striking example of the witty shafts which once used to rock the House and lighten the task of the parliamentary columnist. It must be the war.

Outstanding Humorists

In the "good old days" not so very many years ago we had outstanding humorists in the House, men like Sam Jacobs of Montreal, Charley Bell the dramatist, author of "Parlor, Bedroom and Bath", Dr. "Bill Motherwell, whose pungent language was racy of the soil, A. W. Neill, a master of subtle and musical satire, and E. J. Garland, of Bow River, who brought the lyric wit of Ireland into the House.

When you add Mitch Hepburn, J. F. Pouliot, and "Chubby" Power for good measure, and a few butts like Eccles Gott and Dr. Cowan of Long Lake, you had the makings of a humorous exchange at any time. We still have Power and Pouliot with us, but "Chubby" has so far kept himself in the background and J. F. P. lacks worthy duellists and thus opportunities.

A. W. Neill's witticisms were usually of the unobtrusive sarcastic kind but when he was in good form he could leave an unforgettable mark. "To use a vernacular expression," he said once, "the Minister needs to shake up his department and tell them to get a move on. I suggest that his department requires a new motto, a new slogan. The motto should be 'requiescat in pace' and the slogan: 'yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to sleep'."

And on a later occasion, complaining of inaction by the government, he said: "The days are passing into weeks, the weeks into months, and the months into years, yet we are dallying along the primrose path, taking the line of least resistance. We stop here and there and gather a flower of trite truisms, or pick a posy of platitudes; we go on down the path of *dolce far niente* into the great Never-Never Land where it is always afternoon, where the shadows are always long, where people live in a vague, misty haze, a narrow confined area surrounded by nebulous and unsubstantial hopes, where man never is, but always hopes to be blessed."

The M.P. of 1945 isn't talking in that graceful literary language; perhaps it would sound inappropriate at the tail-end of a Second Great War, and in the shadow of the atomic bomb.

Dr. W. R. Motherwell's wit was of a more homely and less classical kind; it had plenty of punch in it. I remember once he got up in the middle of a particularly rough debate with the opening observation: "I do not propose to engage in this somewhat 'meat-axe' style of discussion" but he could swing the truncheon himself on occasion.

Once he was trying to engage the close attention of ministerial benches but the eminent parliamentarian from Calgary and leader of the House paid so little attention to the ex-minister of agriculture as to begin to doze off visibly at his desk. Mr. Motherwell drew attention to the siesta, and then flung this harpoon: "Ever since the Prime Minister made that outrageous appointment to Washington, which savored so strongly of the family compact of a hundred years ago, this government has been going from bad to worse in these appointments, and from there to Mr. Blank." (Naming the latest nominee to office). There were vigorous evidences of reanimation on the part of the government head at this point, and Dr. Motherwell added with diabolic satisfaction: "I see the Prime Minister is awake now".

Out of Usage

Certainly Dr. Motherwell was a trifle abusive at times, as when he said: "I hear the ignorant guffaws of hon. gentlemen opposite who do not seem to see the parallel. I will stop now, and give them an opportunity to let this flicker through their thickened craniums, into which you could not jamb a Liberal idea even with the use of a ten-pound sledge hammer." Such language seems to have passed out of usage.

More amiable was an exchange I recall between Isaac MacDougall, who represented one of the Cape Breton ridings, and Hon. J. L. Ralston:

MacDougall: I wish to do my hon. friend (Col. Ralston) absolute justice . . . . .

Ralston: Do it.

MacDougall: . . . . . but I think he is a little bit afraid of justice in this matter. He reminds me of the story of the Irishman who appeared in a New York court. He broke down, and someone said: "Don't carry on in that way; you will get justice here." The Irihman replied: "Begorra, that's the very thing I am afraid of."

But anecdote, repartee, witty invective and literary gems . . . . all seem singularly lacking in the present session.

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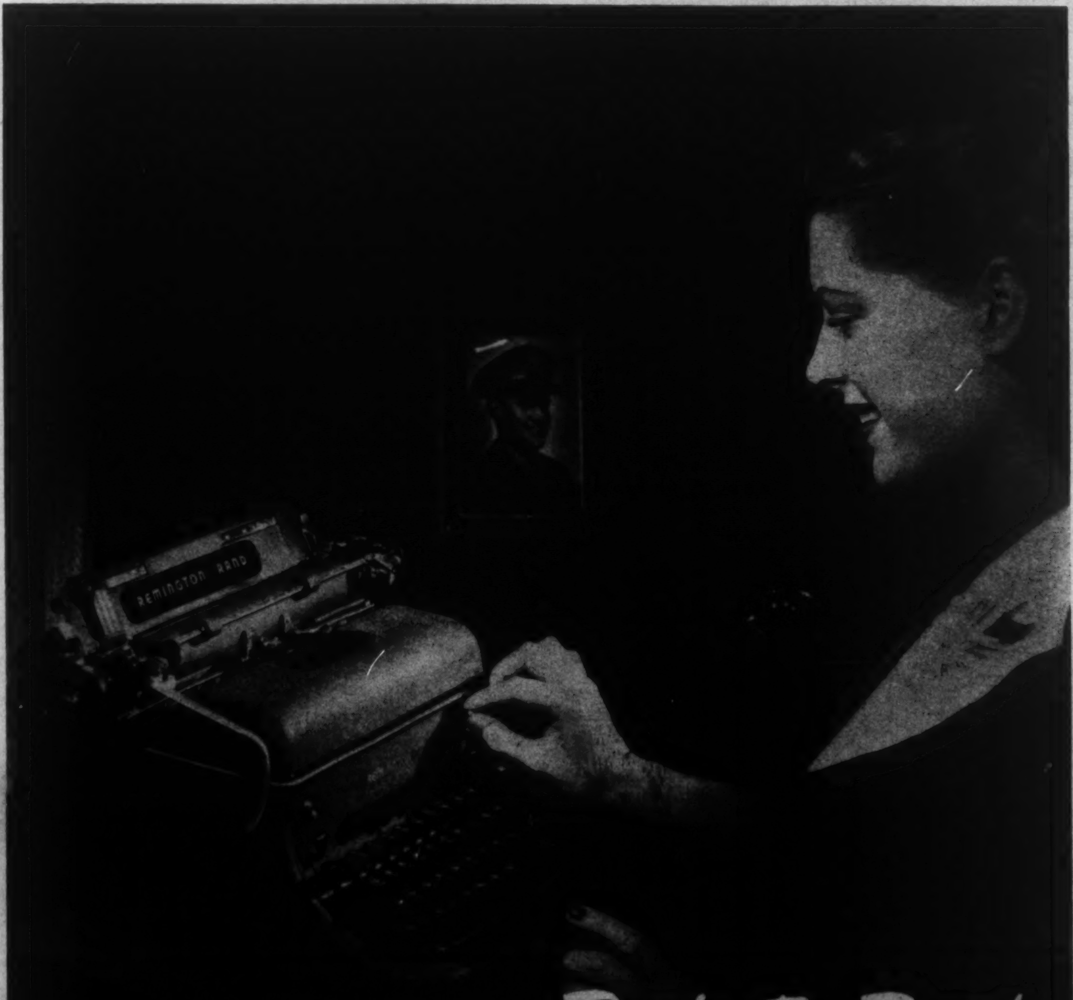

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FROM THE EDITOR'S CHAIR

For the First Time There Will Now Be "Canadian Citizens"

By B. K. SANDWELL

THE British subject, of United Kingdom birth, who writes this article is immensely relieved by the terms of the Bill "respecting Citizenship, Nationality, Naturalization and Status of Aliens" just introduced by the Secretary of State, and believes it to be in all important respects an admirable and praiseworthy measure.

It affords to the present writer the opportunity to become, what he has never been and nobody else has ever been because such an animal has never existed, a Canadian citizen, instead of merely a British subject domiciled in Canada.

Let it be added that he remains, and that every other Canadian citizen remains, a British subject; citizenship and subjectship become by this Bill, in Canada at any rate, two different things; but while one can be a British subject without being a Canadian citizen, one cannot be a Canadian citizen without being a British subject. If this is going to cause trouble, trouble will be caused; if it is going to cause misunderstanding, misunderstanding will be caused; but outsiders find reasons for trouble and misunderstanding in the British Commonwealth of Nations anyhow, and perhaps the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics will help to elucidate the matter.

The present writer, moreover, will be able to get from the Secretary of State a "certificate of citizenship" (which he has never before been able to do nor even to get a certificate of Canadian domicile) by merely satisfying the court of the judicial district in which he resides that he is a British subject, that he was lawfully admitted to Canada for permanent residence, that he has resided here for a certain period, that he is of good character and knows either English or French, has an adequate knowledge of the responsibilities of citizenship and intends to reside here permanently. His citizenship does not however depend on the certificate; he will be a Canadian citizen automatically on the passage of the Bill.

May Be Revoked

His citizenship may be revoked, in which case he reverts to the status of a mere British subject—and if there be such a thing as a United Kingdom citizen he presumably becomes one. But it cannot be revoked, as his former privileges could, on the mere say-so of the Secretary—which means of course on the say-so of somebody in the Secretary's office. For he will have a right to demand an inquiry by the Superior Court of the province, or by a Commissioner who holds or has held high judicial office. If his citizenship is revoked he must deliver up his certificate or pay a fine of $500. The grounds upon which he may be deprived of citizenship are aiding the enemy, fraud in obtaining citizenship, absence from Canada for six years, and disaffection to His Majesty. One other ground, imprisonment for a year or more, is not effective against the present writer, since it applies only during the first five years of citizenship, and his citizenship is deemed to have begun when he acquired Canadian domicile, which is many long years ago.

There is not, thank heaven, one single word in the whole Bill referring to racial origins. One very remarkable clause declares that an adopted Canadian citizen (the expression is "Other than a natural-born", and there seems to be an urgent need for a handier term) shall, subject to the provisions of the Act, "be entitled to all rights, powers and privileges and be subject to all obligations, duties and liabilities" of the born citizen, and shall "have a like status". The implications of this are obviously enormous. It is in flat contradiction with the existing franchise legislation of the Dominion, which deprives many Canadian citizens of the franchise on racial grounds by the device of adopting the electoral lists of provinces which so deprive them. How this contradiction can be resolved, if the Dominion leaves the franchise legislation in force, it is very hard to see, and if Parliament proposes to act honestly it will presumably have to amend the electoral legislation.

Can't Compel Provinces

At present there seems to be no constitutional means by which the Dominion can compel the provinces to live up to the assurances of equality thus granted to new citizens. The provinces control their own constitutions and the whole realm of property and civil rights, and even the declaration in this Bill that real and personal property "may be" held by aliens as well as by adopted and born citizens has probably no meaning except that the Dominion does not prohibit such holding if the province allows it. Until the addition of a Bill of Rights to the constitution these expressions will be mere pious hopes as regards the civil rights and voting power of adopted citizens in all matters over which the province has sovereignty.

Canadian citizenship will not henceforth be automatically the possession of British subjects not now domiciled in Canada; even when they become domiciled they must go through the same procedure as aliens, of applying for a certificate of citizenship and satisfying the court that they are entitled to it. The Secretary is not obliged to grant citizenship even if the court reports in favor of it; he may refer the case back for rehearing, or he may apparently ignore it altogether (though one presumes that this would rarely be done). Whether he can ignore a favorable report made by the rehearing court seems doubtful, for the Bill says that such decision "shall be final and conclusive", which sounds as if it applied equally to a favorable and an unfavorable report.

The new measure places East and West Indians of non-white races, who have hitherto had theoretically an automatic right to British-subject-with-domicile status, in exactly the same position as alien immigrants, and courts which are so disposed may be able to find reasons at times for rejecting them under the educational qualifications, which they have not hitherto been able to do. The status of British subject, for persons not already in Canada, will confer no special advantage whatever, except that such persons do not have to wait five years before applying for citizenship. But as it already confers no special advantage regarding admission to and expulsion from Canada this change is not serious.

The term "naturalization" disappears from Canadian law except as regards persons already "naturalized". The Bill constitutes "Canadian citizenship" as a "national status" for all legal purposes. It makes that citizenship dependent for future recipients upon (1) birth in Canada or on a Canadian ship, or (2) the grant of a certificate by the Secretary of State on recommendation of a court. The only other way of acquiring it is by family relationship—being the wife or child of a citizen. Minors acquiring it from the parent will have to declare that they desire to retain it, during their twenty-first year. The language about married persons seems to imply that either the male or female spouse, being a Canadian citizen, can confer upon the other spouse the right to apply for citizenship without the five-year delay, but marriage will not of itself confer citizenship hereafter.

Slip of Draftsmanship

A slip of draftsmanship makes the Bill state that when a person is now a Canadian citizen in consequence of being married to a British subject, his citizenship shall be deemed to date from the time of the marriage. This will not do. If the marriage took place before the other party came to Canada, this proviso makes the spouse's citizenship antedate that of the party who conferred it. It should read, "on the date of the marriage or on that of the obtaining of Canadian domicile by the other party, which ever is more recent."

The highly objectionable power of the Immigration authorities to determine domicile will apparently be abolished except as regards domicile prior to the coming into force of the new law. Once an adopted citizen has secured his certificate he will be able to tell the Immigration authorities to go to whatever place they think fit if they try to prevent his re-entry into Canada, a circumstance which will clear up one of the most annoying elements in our relations with the United States.

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THE LIGHTER SIDE

Anyway Nature Doesn't Improvise So Let's Be Thankful For That

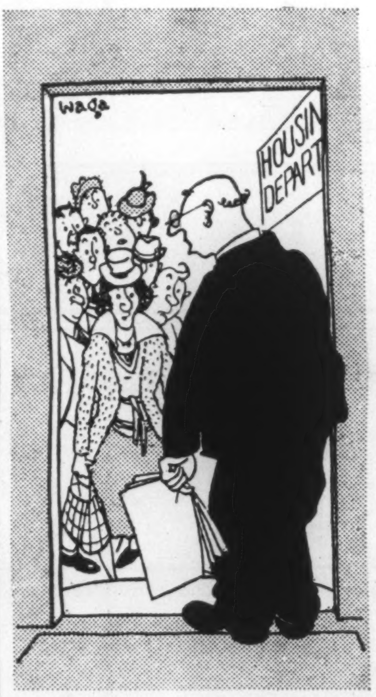
By MARY LOWREY ROSS

NOTE: "Furriers are reminded that order A-443 . . . . states that all furs advertised for sale must bear the exact trademark showing the type of fur used." Retail Wholesale Bulletin, Wartime Prices and Trade Board.

Come furriers, mark each wrap and cape
Each muff and stole. There's no escape
From the War Time Board of Trade and Prices
And the awful power it exercises,
No cover from the scrutiny
Of the vigilant W.P.T.B.,
So face the truth about each pelt
And mark it plain before you sellit.

Confess each lowly origin,
The source-material of each skin.
No hedging now, and no consigning
The horrid truth to the interlining,
For Order A dash four four three
Admits no ambiguity.
Set forth the trade-mark, plainly stating
Your product's biologic rating.
Customer, look before you leap,
Vicuna Fox is Processed Sheep,
Manchurian Wolf is Chinese Dog,
As listed in the catalogue,
And River Mink is River Rat,
While Genet stands for Natural Cat.
Have you an impulse to fulfill a
Lifelong urge for French Chinchilla?

That regal wrap—pause ere you grab it—
Is a hand-me-down from the humble rabbit.
Reflect ere wicked tongues besmirch you,
Is Rabbit a price to be paid for Virtue?



"All the factory-made houses have been allocated, but there are a few vacancies for the boxes in which they are packed!"

THE Laskin Mouton, sheared, processed
May fool your dearest and your closest,
But Truth, unmoved by Pride's vain struttin'
Insists that Mouton's merely mutton.
The Mountain Sable may beguile,
Like the porcelain caps on a screen star's smile,
But can you face the knowledge that
Your Mountain Sable's Ringtail Cat?
Thanks to the furrier's loving labor,
You may deceive your friend or neighbor,
The public may be all-believing,
Yourself, alas, there's no deceiving.

The secret, though known only to
The Board, the furrier, God and you,
Will subtly haunt and discompose you,
For fear the label may expose you,
Apprising startled strangers that
Your stately wrap is household cat.

Perhaps you'd like an Erminette,
Or a Squirreline, or a Squirrelette?
A Baltic Tiger might appeal,
Or a Glo, or Sealine, or Super Seal?
Oh you can make a choice eclectic—
Nordic, Nubian, Near Electric—
Seal from France and Guatemala,
Seal from Belgium or Australia,
Or any shore the map reveals
Except the shores that harbor seals.
You take your choice and you pay your money,
But all, says the Board, are Processed Bunny.
For rules official will not separate
The Baltic Fox from the Baltic Leopard
Stripe or spot it, mark it, dab it,
Fox or Leopard, both are Rabbit.

NATURE at least preserves a sense
Aloof from such experiments.
Her ways are strict and unconfused.
There are no Galyaks in zoos.
No Moufflon, cynical and lean
Diversifies the pastoral scene.

(The Moufflon, which derives from goats
Is *never* seen, except on coats.)
No male and female Guanaco-a
Went voyaging with Father Noah.
The wild Giraffe requires no lable,
The kangaroo's inimitable.
The Ermine, on his life intent,
May copy his environment—
Survival must his way determine—
But *nothing* imitates the Ermine.
The hearth is still the habitat
Of the purring and un-trade-marked cat,
And Northern shores can still reveal
The natural or un-labelled Seal.
The wild unprocessed Tiger lurks
Behind the bars of the travelling circus.
Nature to each its form allots,
The Leopard cannot change its spots.
Infractions she will not allow,
She never made a Purple Cow.
Each creature keeps its natural status
And knows by instinct which his mate is.
Aloof from private enterprise
Nature declines to improvise.
Firm fixed in her eternal plan
She's *much* superior to Man.

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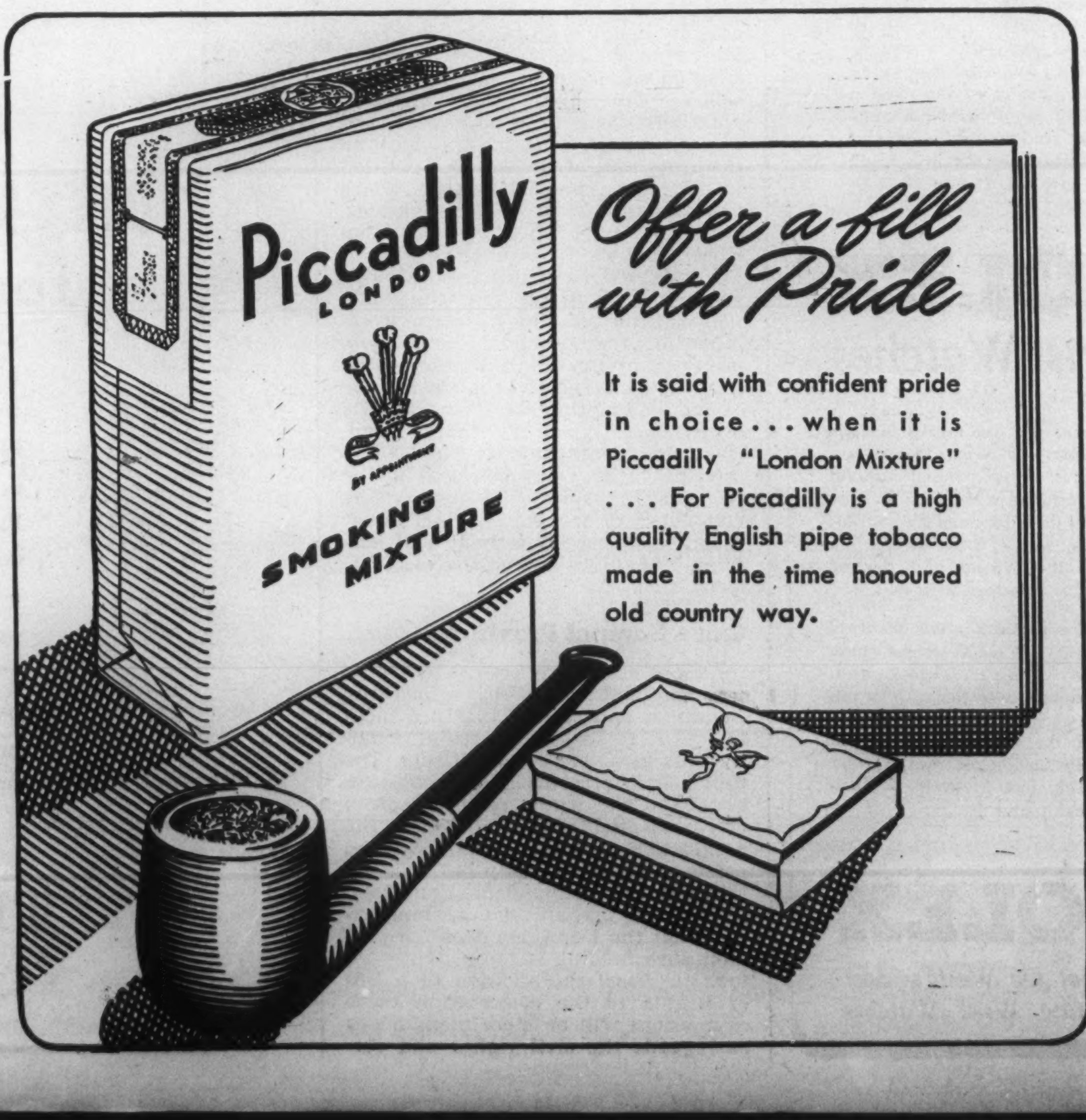


It is said with confident pride in choice . . . when it is Piccadilly "London Mixture" . . . For Piccadilly is a high quality English pipe tobacco made in the time honoured old country way.

Two Real Reasons for Moderate Drinking

By CHAPMAN PINCHER

Although alcohol in moderation gives the body a sense of well-being, most of the beliefs handed out by people as a reason for drinking are false, says Mr. Pincher. Liquor, far from curing a cold, actually lowers one's resistance to germs. Neither is it a food and instead of quenching thirst it creates it, and as for making a person work better, it is actually only by dulling the intellect that it makes one accept the idea of work more easily.

The psychological reason for the present trend to increased drinking is due to a large extent to the liquor bottle being associated for centuries with hospitality.

THE people of Canada are drinking more whiskey, beer and wine than at any time during the last 30 years.

Why are we drinking more? Why are we drinking at all?

Isn't it strange that throughout history the most energetic peoples of the world have known all the bad things about alcohol and have gone on drinking?

Strange, too, isn't it, that the doctors who will tell you the facts number in their profession an excessively high proportion of seasoned drinkers?

Perhaps there is something essential about this drink habit. Perhaps in a crowded civilization, alcohol in moderation is necessary to engineer mass sociability and hospitality.

To me, at any rate, there is nothing so dull as a dry party or the people one meets there. And I know that during the dark years of this decade, when, with hundreds of other recruits, I was stationed in a miserable Army camp, it was the few beers at night in the Naafi that kept us sane. Tea wouldn't have done.

There are two real reasons for moderate drinking, one physiological, the other psychological.

Alcohol in small amounts gives the body a sense of well-being. By withdrawing water from mucous membranes and irritating nerve endings in the mouth and gullet, it produces a feeling of internal warmth. Then, when absorbed into the blood, it rapidly affects the nervous system.

Inhibitions Disappear

The upper brain levels, the governors of self-criticism and discretion, are somewhat dulled. Inhibitions disappear. Conversation is eased. Owing to the dilation of the skin blood vessels the body glows pleasantly.

The psychological reason has its roots deep in our history. The liquor bottle is a symbol of friendship and hospitality. The idea of a dry Christmas is unthinkable.

Few people are content to say they like the taste of liquor and leave it at that. "Alcohol is a food," they say. "It quenches your thirst and improves your appetite." "Alcohol will cure a cold." "It will make you work better."

All these beliefs are false. Alcohol cannot build up your tissues. It is purely an energy-producer and a poor one at that.

It is impossible for your body to utilize in four hours more alcohol than is present in a double whiskey. Any more you drink in that time simply collects in your blood to dull your senses still more. The fact that alcohol stays such a long time in the brain fluids is the cause of the "hangover."

Spirits cannot possibly make you fat. Beer can, because of its carbohydrate—one pint of good ale contains as much carbohydrate as half a slice of bread.

By withdrawing water from the mouth and tongue membranes alcohol creates thirst.

Drinking on an empty stomach to promote appetite is a bad practice. A full stomach dilutes the alcohol and reduces the rate of its absorption into the blood. Fatty foods are the best neutralizers. Hence the old trick of taking a pint of milk before a "binge."

Alcohol actually lowers your resistance to germ attacks. The alcoholic is more likely to catch pneumonia than the teetotaller and ten times less likely to recover. The drug attacks the white corpuscles that destroy disease germs.

Alcohol does not raise the body temperature. By expanding the blood vessels of the skin it actually increases heat loss. You may feel warmer after a stiff drink, but the thermometer tells a different story.

By dulling the intellect, alcohol may let you accept the idea of work more readily, but you won't work more efficiently. Acting as a sedative, it will increase your reaction time—the lag between observing a situation and carrying out the necessary movements to cope with it.

The stiff nightcap is a bad habit to acquire. Alcohol induces sleep, but the amount needed increases with use.

Chronic alcoholism will certainly cause fatal conditions like cirrhosis of the liver and insanity, but the bottle-of-whiskey-a-day man is usually the victim of some other mental disorder. His drinking is just another symptom.

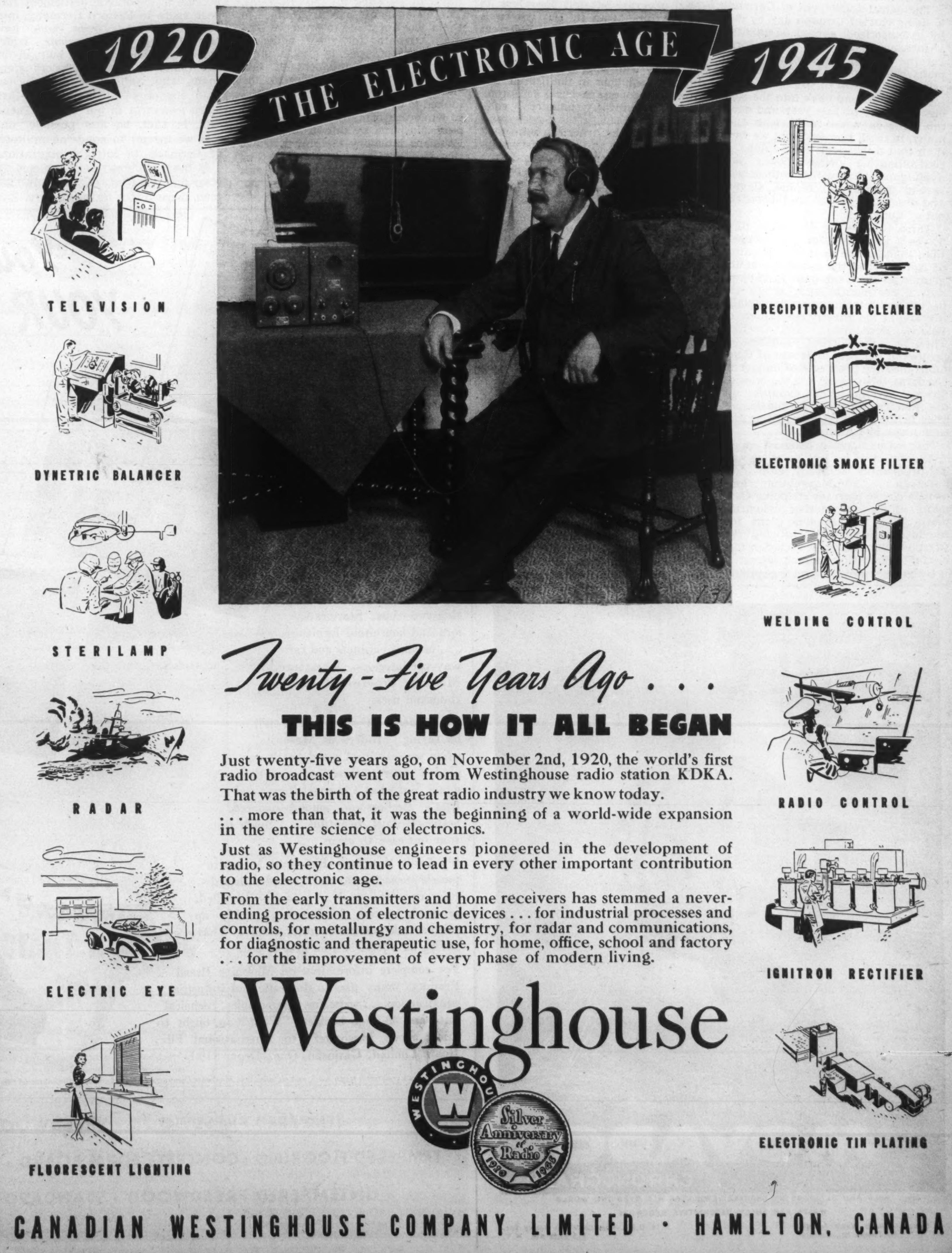
It needs careful medical treatment. Sudden stoppage of heavy drinking can cause delirium tremens, a condition in which there is a reversing of the mechanism of vision.

For centuries intelligent people have accepted these casualties (now fast decreasing) rather in the spirit in which we accept road deaths (now fast increasing).

They will go on doing so as long as moderate drinking gladdens sad hearts and makes good friendships.

A REPORTER DEFINED

"DO you know what the word 'reporter' means? You used to, but you have of course forgotten, a long time ago. A reporter tells you what he sees and hears. He is simply honest, without finding it necessary to be cocksure or defiant about it. He may know what he thinks, privately, but when he is guessing or deducing he leaves that out of his story because it doesn't belong there. He's not a military expert; he's not a spokesman for The People; he's not a political expert. He's expert in one thing only: writing down what he sees and hears."—Emily Hahn in the *Saturday Review of Literature.*



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THE WORLD TODAY

Punishing Chief Nazi Criminals Easier Than Settling Germany

By WILLSON WOODSIDE

IT seems time to bring public attention back sharply to the question of the German settlement. The leading Nazi war criminals are about to go on trial, but there is extremely little popular interest or publicity in our countries, and very, very few people have seen or read the powerful indictment prepared against them, to establish war-making as a crime against humanity.

The actual settlement of Germany is being carried through day by day, by extemporized, agreed or unilateral measures which are already forming the pattern for the future Germany, and very few people could describe that pattern to you.

One has to read back into the copious literature of last year and early this year on what to do with Germany, to recall how insistent we were then that a thorough job be done in controlling her vicious power and dealing out stern justice to those who spread murder and rapine, slavery and desolation across the fair continent of Europe.

Think back to the discussion of a 50-year occupation, or the Morgenthau Plan for the de-industrialization of Germany; to the concern over the grim starvation rampant in Holland only a few months ago; or to the horror and determination universally invoked by the ghastly revelations of Belsen, Buchenwald, and Dachau. Then read the current headlines of protest in the British House of Commons over the prospects of hunger in Germany this winter, and the cries of Shame! over the Czech expulsion of the Sudeten Germans; or the louder cries in the United States: Bring the boys home by Christmas.

This column never believed much in theoretically perfect solutions of the problem of Germany, either on the stern side as in Morgenthau's eminently simple plan for stripping Germany of all war-making industrial power, or in the altruistic plans for re-educating and democratizing the Germans through our occupation forces or Military Government teams.

I always believed—and everything tends to confirm this—that any plan to be feasible must be one which British and American public opinion would continue to back up over a long period. That meant that it had to be one of stern justice towards the guilty conspirators who schemed and launched this war, tempered with mercy towards the masses, even though these cannot be regarded as "better" Germans who disliked the Nazi program but felt powerless to do anything about it. But where is the evidence today of *any* coherent plan for Germany, being carried out in agreement by the victorious coalition, with long-term objectives. Intended solutions in the British and American zones are being compromised constantly by unilateral solutions carried out in the Soviet zone. Decisions in the American zone tend towards a more and more hasty solution, in view of sentiment to make the American occupation shorter and shorter.

A Chain Reaction

Decisions in the British zone, such as the early intention to allow the Germans only the barest minimum standard of living for a while, tend to be softened by rising humanitarian sentiment at home, or postponed, as in the case of the Ruhr industries, by the delay of the Potsdam and London Conferences in taking up the French proposals. Decisions everywhere are delayed and made extremely difficult by the division of the country into four separate occupation zones.

Take this sequence of events. It was widely agreed among the popular plan-makers before the victory, and confirmed at Potsdam immediately after the victory, that German industry should be considerably weakened. But because the Russians have proceeded to completely strip German industry, public services and even many rail lines in their zone, and on top of this dump some nine millions of Germans from the amputated territories in the east, into the rump Reich, American and British occupation authorities and economic commissions have begun to seriously doubt whether their zones can be stripped of certain industries as planned, and still keep alive the population jammed into them.

In the midst of the London Conference an American technical mission issued a report to the Allied Governments showing that, with things the way they are, the remaining industry in Western Germany actually would have to be stimulated, and allowed a considerable export trade, in order to permit the Germans to bring in the necessary food to keep their population alive. At the same time, the French insist that all Western Europe needs the Ruhr production, and that the proper solution is to internationalize the control of this territory.

To complete the vicious circle, we have to go back to the Russians. These statements on our side look to them like a scheme to preserve German strength for some nefarious anti-Soviet purpose in the future—just as Stalin's statement of 1942 that he did not intend to destroy the German state or the German army looked to us like some sort of scheme to win over Germany to Russia's purposes. Inspired by this suspicion, the Russians intensify their own activities in stripping their zone of Germany and their demands for the handing over of equipment from our zones as reparation payments.

The unfortunate effect which unilateral Soviet procedure in settling Germany in the east will have on the measures taken by us in the West will become more and more evident in the near future. The cutting off, not of just the dangerous Upper Silesian heavy industrial district, but of whole, large provinces indisputably German for centuries and amounting to a quarter of the country, is going to make it more difficult for us to cut off the far more dangerous Rhur area.

The dumping of the whole German population into a much smaller area is going to make it more difficult for us to reduce the industry on which that crowded population must live, with its main food surplus area in the East lost.

Worst of all is the likelihood that because a too-drastic settlement has been made in Eastern Germany, *and because this has been made unilaterally by the Russians*, widespread sentiment will be built up in our countries for the "poor" Germans, and anti-Soviet or pro-German elements will agitate against stern measures in our zones. These will, in fact, be less possible, unless we intend to condemn millions of Germans to outright starvation.

If these millions were exclusively Nazi functionaries, Gestapo and SS men, there might be less outcry. But they will be described as millions of "innocent women and children", and of course we won't stand by and let that happen. No use arguing here about the justice of the situation, saying that the Germans had it coming to them, or brought it on themselves, and that the world would be better off anyway, as Clemenceau said, with "20 million fewer Germans". We just won't let it happen.

The only way that a sound settlement for Germany, one combining sternness with justice, could have been framed and carried through, was *through open agreement between the victorious Big Three and France,* as well as Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia, neighbors and victims of Germany who might be expected to have the keenest interest and greatest determination in seeing the settlement through.

The sort of piece-meal settlement which we are witnessing, of which Russia had carried through the whole eastern half by *fait accompli* before the Potsdam Conference even met, and from which France has been excluded (how can the Soviets continue to complain of their exclusion at Munich?) has little chance of enduring. Before the Potsdam conferees had reached home the *Economist* said this peace would not last ten years. The writer of this startling prediction must now wish he

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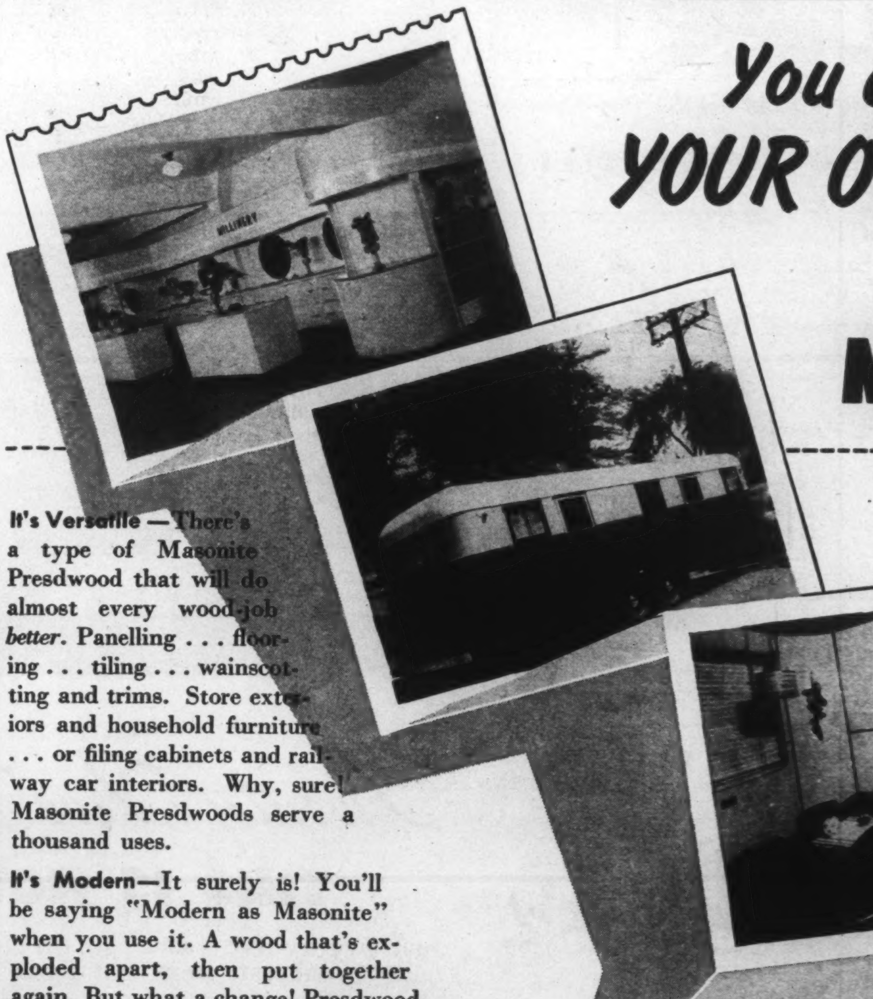

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had been bolder, and said two years.

But failure is not fore-ordained. Those two years, or ten, still lie in our hands. What can still be done to make the utmost of our fleeting opportunity for a sound settlement in Germany? Let us not be altogether gloomy. The destruction which accompanied our victory, the retention at forced labor in Russia of millions of able-bodied Germans, and the dismemberment of Eastern Germany already have weakened the German power far more than did the defeat of 1918 and the sufficiently sound but feebly-enforced Treaty of Versailles.

After all, if one had the job of restoring, not crippling German power today, how optimistic would one be, even if he were sure that the American Army would be pulling out next year and the British not long after? Many industries are ruined, or half-ruined; as are the cities which serve them; and the transport system is in even worse state. There is no merchant marine left whatever, and the port cities and port facilities are devastated. If only because Allied money, chiefly American, was lost last time, there is little likelihood that such aid will be forthcoming to help repair the German industrial system.

Holding back such credit and the new machinery which it would buy is one simple control we can exercise over German recovery. Controlling the many vital raw materials which must come from areas which we own or influence is another. And even with our occupation forces reduced to skelton size, a very important check on scientific and aeronautical development could be maintained through a well-organized intelligence service in Germany.

While keeping Germany weak we can take the positive step of helping to strengthen her western neighbors, France, Belgium and Holland, and maintaining closer ties with them. Putting through the French scheme for international control of, and benefit from, the Ruhr, would be a very important step.

There is no proposal to annex this area or move away the German population, yet it is clear that it must be removed from the political dominion of a future central German Government. It must be set up so that any German move to take it over would be a plainly war-like move across an international frontier, and not just a promenade in one's own front yard, as the Rhineland reoccupation of 1936 was characterized by the British press.

Nuremberg Trial

There is another thing we could do to make Germany less dangerous and give her, and ourselves, a better chance for a peaceful future. And it is something we can do in complete agreement with the Soviets, and with the full support of our own public opinion. That is the trial of the German war criminals.

One of the interesting features of the coming Nuremberg trial is that, besides involving the 24 leading German military commanders, industrialists and Nazi Party leaders, it aims to establish the collective guilt of the whole SS, Gestapo and German General Staff. Once this is done, individual members of these organizations can be tried swiftly before the equivalent of a magistrate's court, to establish the degree of their offence. Even that promises to be such a lengthy process as to save a great many from justice. Is not the record of the Gestapo evil enough to justify the sentencing of the entire membership—or as many as can be apprehended—to forced labor?

There is another aspect of the Nuremberg trial, however, which far transcends in importance the fate of the individuals concerned. The indictment, a highly-interesting and impressive document running to four solid pages of newsprint (New York *Times*, OCT. 19), attempts to establish the first precedent in an international legal code which will make conspiracy for aggression and actual aggression by national leaders against their neighbors punishable by law.

It lists first the whole course of the "common conspiracy" by which the Nazis gained power and plotted their aggressions; second, the 26 instances of treaties broken in launching their aggressions; third, the crimes and excesses committed in disregard of long established international laws of war and the ordinary usages of civilization; and fourth, the crimes against humanity, by which 5¾ million Jews were exterminated, and millions of other unfortunates transported to slave labor.

Remain Strong Ourselves

It is asking a great deal that such a case, with its myriad possible ramifications, be presented expeditiously. Yet if it is allowed to drag out for months, the Nuremberg trial will certainly lose much of its moral value, as has the six weeks rigmarole of the Belsen trial.

There is at least one other thing which we can do to discourage the Germans, or anyone else, from preparing another war. That is, to remain strong ourselves. I agree strongly with General Marshall's assertion last Monday night that no peaceful world order can be made strong enough without the full force of the United States behind it, and that no single factor in the world situation today is so unsettling as the pell-mell rush of the American people to divest themselves of their immense strength—a strength which means weight in the scales of freedom in every country and corner of the world. And what goes for the United States goes in lesser measure for Canada.

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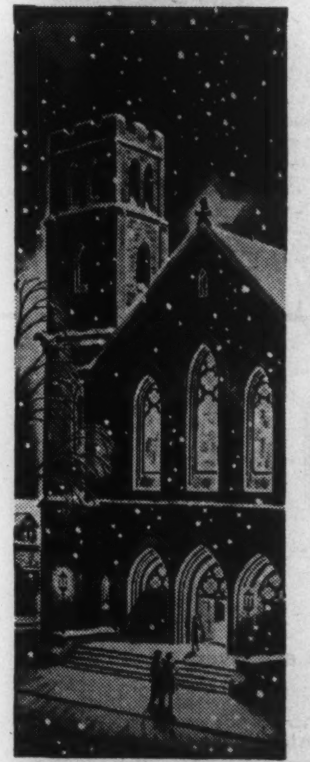

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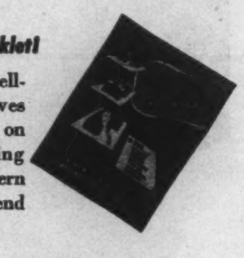

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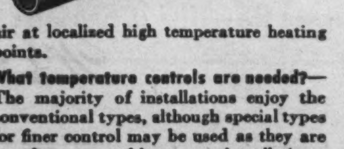

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What about humidity?—Artificial humidifying is not required as is the case with present heating systems which "bake" the air at localized high temperature heating points.

What temperature controls are needed?—The majority of installations enjoy the conventional types, although special types for finer control may be used as they are in other types of hot water installations.

What do experienced heating engineers report?—Recently, 1,300 architects and engineers were interviewed and over 900 were definitely favorable to "Radiant Heating."

Is there likelihood of corrosion trouble?—Not any more so than with the piping of any other system. Page-Hersey Continuous-Weld pipe will give perfect satisfaction.

PH-45A

WHAT MAKES A NEWSPAPER EASY TO READ?

By GLENN GILBERT
Executive Editor

It was a hot, humid day last summer when a copy of Editor & Publisher was thrown on my desk, with the words, "What do you think of this article?"

I glanced at it—"Gunning Finds Papers Too Hard to Read," by Robert Gunning, Director of Readable News Reports.

Well, Mr. Gunning supported his case well. He found many newspapers hard to read, and he laid the blame on too great a use of big words and long sentences. He claimed the most popular features were nearly always the easiest to read, and he cited cases (such as Ernie Pyle) to prove his statement. He had worked out a formula for measuring readability, based on three factors:

(1) Sentence pattern—meaning length of sentences, and the contrast between long and short sentences.

(2) "Fog Index"—meaning the number of complicated and difficult words used.

(3) "Human Interest" Index—measured by the number of personal pronouns and names used.

The formula seemed to work soundly, for he had conducted surveys for important newspapers in the United States, including: Akron Beacon Journal, Columbus Citizen, Youngstown Vindicator, Cincinnati Post, Indianapolis Times, Evansville (Ind.) Press, Dayton (O.) Journal, Dayton Herald, Pittsburgh Press. The United Press, which he also surveyed, has distributed his findings among its news staff and in three weeks had improved the readability of its news reports by five grades.

This was worthy of more investigation. We obtained the United Press pamphlet dealing with the Gunning Report. We also checked with the Editor of the Cincinnati Post (one of the newspapers for which Mr. Gunning had conducted a survey). The result was that Mr. Gunning came to Montreal early in October, after checking several issues of The Standard.

He spent two days going over the paper and talking with the editorial staff. His first report showed that the readability of The Standard was about average among newspapers (a little too high for the average reader to grasp comfortably). A later report, after the staff had had time to absorb and reflect Mr. Gunning's formula, showed the readability of The Standard had scored a figure of 9 — a reading level known to be most acceptable to the public.

Now, Robert Gunning's formula is based on work done by several university research workers and teachers, but it isn't necessary to go into that here, or into his system of measuring readability in accordance with the average reading ability of various school grades.

The fact remains that, while writing is still an art, Mr. Gunning has showed that it is possible to reduce the common sense, simple rules of judging writing to a mathematical formula . . . useful in establishing and maintaining a standard of good writing that can be understood without effort.

* * * * * *

The Standard was the first Canadian newspaper . . . and the first Week-End Newspaper on the North American Continent . . . to employ Readable News Report to check and improve its readability!

This is one more example of the alert editorial policy, whose objective is to provide The Standard's more than 200,000 reader families with the best there is in easy-to-read news—entertainment and information.

The Standard
(Published at 231 St. James St., Montreal)

Indo-China's Economy Survives Jap Rule

By ROY McWILLIAM

Indo - China has survived Jap occupation relatively well. The enemy did not interfere much with agriculture, and because of of the country's food self-sufficiency, its people were never in danger of starvation. However, for some time to come there will only be about one-third of the normal amount of rice and maize available for export. Indo-China suffered a very large decline of foreign trade during the war, mainly due to the Allied blockade. But less rehabilitation will be necessary there than elsewhere.

INDO-CHINA, where disorder is now occurring, is really a collection of territories of varying characteristics and population. The Annamites who have been opposing the French in their re-occupation are by far the most numerous of the peoples who live in the country, although the protectorate of Annam is not the largest territory.

It is exceeded in size both by Laos and by Cambodia, but the Annamites number over 16½ millions out of a total population of 23 millions. The Cambodians number three millions and the other native races about the same. The Europeans, including Eurasians, normally total only 43,000. There are only four large towns in the whole territory — Saigon, Hanoi, Haiphong and Cholon, the largest with a population less than 150,000.

The vast majority of the people live by agriculture, growing food for themselves. Rice occupies over 12½ million acres and is by far the most important crop. Maize, rubber, sugar cane, coconuts, groundnuts, tobacco and tea follow in that order. One of the most interesting crops grown is kapok, the unique fibre of extreme lightness used in lifebelts etc., of which four thousand tons a year are produced.

Restoration of normal conditions in the growing of rice will be important for, in ordinary times, Indo-China was the third largest exporter of rice in the world — exporting nearly a million tons a year. As with maize, of which Indo-China also had a surplus, the Japanese during their occupation took all they could for feeding their troops and their homeland until the virtual wiping out of their shipping made it impossible to move supplies.

But it is the variety and extent of the mineral deposits of Indo-China that interested the Japanese, apart from the strategic position of the country. Sixty-three per cent of the value of mineral production is represented by coal. The total is not large — about 2½ million tons a year, but it is found in a part of the world where coal deposits are rare.

Varied Minerals

There are great deposits of tin, but up to the war, production was limited by the International Tin Control scheme, although it had risen from a mere 44 tons of the metal in 1913 to 1,500 tons in 1939. The ore went for treatment either to France or to Singapore.

Wolfram, zinc, antimony and salt are also produced and there are considerable phosphate deposits which have been increasingly exploited to supply fertilizer for the rice fields. There has been little industrial development, most of such as has taken place being in connection with the country's agriculture. There are important tobacco factories which now employ about 1,500 workers.

The great timber resources of the country have led to the establishment of match factories producing about 280 million boxes a year. A comparatively new and interesting industry is the production of paper from bamboo. About 3,000 tons a year is normally produced.

The mass of the people employ themselves as peasants and craftsmen. But the amount of employed labor has more than quadrupled in the last thirty years and is now about a quarter of a million. The Annamites are by far the best workers, the Cambodians having the reputation of being lazy and lacking in initiative.

The quarter of a million Chinese are almost wholly engaged in money-lending or commerce. They are proportionately few, but as the middlemen between the natives and the Europeans are very important to the country's economy. Wages are extremely low, about half those paid to natives in Malaya in the case of skilled labor and one third in the case of unskilled labor.

Indo-China's trade ties were primarily with France and China. France took more than half her exports and there were imperial preference tariffs and protective duties to foster trade between the colony and the mother country.

France's chief export was textiles and manufactured metals and she imported rice and minerals, especially anthracite. China took over 12 per cent of Indo-China's exports, mostly in rice, much of it passing through Hong Kong. The British and French Empires also met in Singapore which was the great market for Indo-China's dried fish, livestock, cement and tin.

There is no danger of famine in Indo-China, but there will be only about one-third the normal amount of rice and maize available for export due to lack of inducement for the growers to produce a surplus. The Japanese offered only deposits in Tokyo banks in payment and not the goods the growers required. They also slaughtered cattle necessary for ploughing and requisitioned fertilizers that should have gone to the rice and maize fields.

The Japanese made every attempt to exploit the mineral wealth of Indo-China to the full, and, in addition to increasing production of anthracite, phosphates, tungsten, manganese, zinc, tin, lead, bauxite and salt, started mining developments of chrome and zircon. But stocks accumulated as shipping became more and more difficult and when the Allies landed on the Philippines, they gave up attempts to do any mining at all, beyond the minimum required for Indo-China's needs.

Shrinkage of Trade

Imports and exports both shrank during the war. Attempts were made to manufacture such things as soap and chemicals locally to meet the immediate needs of the inhabitants, but it is not likely that these factories will be able to compete once normal trading conditions return.

The tremendous shrinkage of trade during the occupation, largely due to the Allied blockade is shown by the following figures. In 1939, exports were about 3½ million tons. In 1944, they were less than half-a-million. In 1939, imports were nearly half-a-million tons and in 1944, they had dwindled to less than 10,000 tons. Some of this shrinkage was, of course, due to the inability of Japan to supply goods.

In spite of this, the long-term effect of the Japanese occupation has not been nearly so disastrous for the inhabitants as in other countries. They were denied small luxuries, but because of their self-sufficiency were never in danger of starvation. As in other countries, the Japanese deliberately inflated the currency with the result that there has been considerable hoarding.

But the amount of relief and rehabilitation necessary will be very much less than in other Far Eastern territories, and also a great deal less than in France which will benefit considerably from the restoration of normal conditions in her Far Eastern colony.

ON OUR DOORSTEP

We asked for Victory . . . regardless of cost.

We asked that our fighting men be given a good start in civilian life.

We asked that our sick and wounded be given best possible care.

We asked that the families of those who gave their lives be well provided for.

We asked that the best of everything be given those who sacrificed most to make Victory possible.

NOW—it's up to us, every last one of us, to see they get it!

BUY VICTORY BONDS

The Canada Life
Assurance Company

Our Responsibility

FROM THIS ...TO THIS

We're proud of our fighting men.

But now that their fighting days are over, what is our responsibility to them?

Some have jobs to go back to. But what of the thousands who never had a job? Who never learned a trade? Whose education had to be interrupted?

We owe them so much, let's start paying something on account NOW. The Ninth Victory Loan Bonds are an investment for you and a safeguard for them.

It's Our Responsibility

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INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED
OF LONDON, ENGLAND
Head Office for Canada: TORONTO

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DOE MACHINERY COMPA
John Doe
Will Smith

Mr. Executive: THE FUTURE OF CANADA IS IN THE PAY ENVELOPE OF YOUR EMPLOYEES

CANADA'S Ninth Victory Loan has a higher objective than any previous loan! A more determined effort than ever before will be necessary to reach that objective.

Part of the money required will be used to carry on Canada's extensive rehabilitation plans, to provide hospitalization . . . gratuities and pensions and help our service men and women re-adjust and re-establish themselves in civilian life.

For the sake of humanity and in co-operation with the United Nations, it is our obligation to do everything possible to relieve the starvation and suffering of our Allies in the war-devastated countries of the world.

If the Ninth Victory Loan is to succeed—and succeed it will—all employers, large and small, must co-operate to the utmost with the National War Finance Committee.

As an employer, you will wish to instil in your employees the desire to help. Encourage your employees to support the 9th Victory Loan by regular deductions from their pay envelopes. The same rate of savings each month, as in previous loans, will buy *twice* as many Victory Bonds. Remember there will not be another Victory Loan for 12 months.

For the future of Canada, you are urged this time to organize a selling campaign to sell bonds to your employees.

Let's really get behind the Ninth Victory Loan and do a bang-up job.

Sign your name for Victory. Buy more Victory Bonds!

9-34
NATIONAL WAR FINANCE COMMITTEE

Buy VICTORY BONDS

Jews and Arabs Seek The Promised Land

By DOROTHY ANNE MACDONALD

The White Paper of 1939 restricted Jewish immigration into Palestine to 75,000 for the next five years and ended immigration at the end of that time, unless the Arabs consented to it. The present policy of the British Government is to allow 1,500 Jewish immigrants per month.

The Arabs will not agree to the open-door policy of immigration, promised to the Jews in the Balfour Declaration of 1917.

Great Britain holds Palestine as a mandate of the old League of Nations, and is therefore responsible for formulating a policy of immigration into Palestine. Both Jews and Arabs believe their claims are just. Britain must somehow find a solution to prevent the rising tension between them.

IF THE United States and Canada are anxious to have Great Britain allow further immigration of Jews into Palestine, they must be prepared to support Britain, with force if necessary, in any situation which might result from the implementation of that policy. On October of this year President Truman disclosed officially that he had requested British Prime Minister Clement Attlee to admit 100,000 Jews to Palestine. The President's report came after Earl G. Harrison, the former U.S. immigration commissioner, made a report to the President, in which he disclosed the unhappy condition of Jewish refugees in Germany and Austria.

It is reported that in an exchange of letters between Attlee and Truman, the British asked the Americans to send some warships and planes to the Middle East in case military action had to be taken as a result of the declaration of an immigration policy. The rejection of this request brought only a proposal from Truman that 100,000 Jews be admitted to Palestine.

Britain's first reaction was to report that the matter would be referred to the United Nations Organization, but later Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin said the crisis in Palestine necessitated an immediate stand being taken by Great Britain.

The Balfour Declaration

In the Canadian House of Commons and at public meetings throughout Canada some representatives at least of the major political parties have taken a stand in favor of greater Jewish immigration into Palestine. There is nothing new in this. At the time of the famous Balfour Declaration in 1917, favoring the establishment of a Jewish homeland, Canadian statesmen expressed wholehearted approval, and Canada as a signatory to the peace treaties of 1919 bound herself to assist in the establishment of the Jewish homeland.

Great Britain is the mandatory for Palestine of the League of Nations; further, the United States, not a member of the League of Nations, was partner to a special agreement with the British Government in 1925 respecting the mandate for Palestine. This 1925 treaty rested on the understanding that in her acceptance of the Mandate Britain would put "into effect the declaration originally made on the 2nd November, 1917," that is, the Balfour Declaration.

This declaration said that Britain "views with favor the establishment in Palestine of a national home for Jewish people" providing that "nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish (i.e. Arab) communities in Palestine."

In 1939 at a time when Great Britain was faced with a well-armed and fully prepared Nazi war machine, she limited Jewish immigration into Palestine for the next five years to 75,000, following which no more Jewish immigration would be permitted without Arab consent. At the time Britain was not prepared for war, and she endeavored to render her position in the Middle and Near East less dangerous by appeasing the Arabs. The Arabs held important oil deposits, and through Palestine lay Britain's route to India, Burma, Malaya and Hong Kong. This policy of appeasement, however, only curbed and did not end Nazi influence among the Arabs.

The Mufti of Jerusalem, for instance, sent a telegram to Hitler regarding the war in North Africa, at a time when the armies of Rommel were rolling eastward: ". . The Arab people will further continue to fight on your side against the common enemy up to the ultimate victory."

Britain's Problem

Now the war is over; Britain is in a weakened condition. Her manpower has been sapped; her resources have been drained. She is torn between her material dependence on the Arabs in the Middle East and her moral obligation to the Jews. Even if Britain continues to appease the Arabs, it is not at all certain that resources held by the Arabs will always be available to her. It is a tremendous problem involving not only Palestine, not only the near east, but the Balkans and the Mediterranean, and even India, where millions of co-religionists of the Arabs, the Moslems, keep a watchful eye on Palestine.

Both Arabs and those of Jewish faith believe they are right in their demands. The Arabs claim they have been a majority in Palestine for centuries past, and resent the influx of Jews, which would ultimately make them a minority. They say they would be willing to accept a percentage of Jewish people, but believe that all nations of the world should accept a share of Jewish immigration, not just Palestine alone.

The Jewish objection to this plan is that its fulfilment leaves their status unchanged—still without a National Home.

The Arabs would do well to remember that Palestine along with the other Arabic states was part of the Turkish empire before the First Great War. It was to win the support of the Arabs in the Great War that Kitchener and McMahon made agreements in October 1914, with Sherif Hussein for Arabia for the conditional independence of the Arab peoples. The agreements not published and not clearly expressed in Arabic, led the Arabs to believe that Palestine was to be included in the area which was to form an independent Arab state. In a letter to the London *Times* in 1937, Sir Henry McMahon endeavored to clarify the situation:

"I feel it my duty to state, and I do so definitely and emphatically, that it was not intended by me in giving this pledge to King Hussein to include Palestine in the area in which Arab independence was promised. I also had every reason to believe at the time that the fact that Palestine was not included in my pledge was well understood by King Hussein."

Both Races Benefited

Although it is doubtful if the Arabs actually furnished help to any extent, and certain that the Palestinian Arabs furnished none, Britain lived up to her promise and created seven independent Arab states. Palestine she held as a mandate, and there she set up conditions of enormous benefit to Jews and Arabs alike.

The Arabs cannot be opposed to Jewish immigration on the grounds that it retards the industrial, agricultural, educational or cultural growth of Palestine. As the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill said in the House in May, 1939, when he opposed the White Paper:

"They (referring to the Jewish colonists) have started a score of thriving industries. They have founded a great city on the barren shore. They have harnessed the Jordan and spread its electricity throughout the land."

Malcolm MacDonald, British Secretary of State for the Colonies, gave the facts in a public statement in November, 1938.

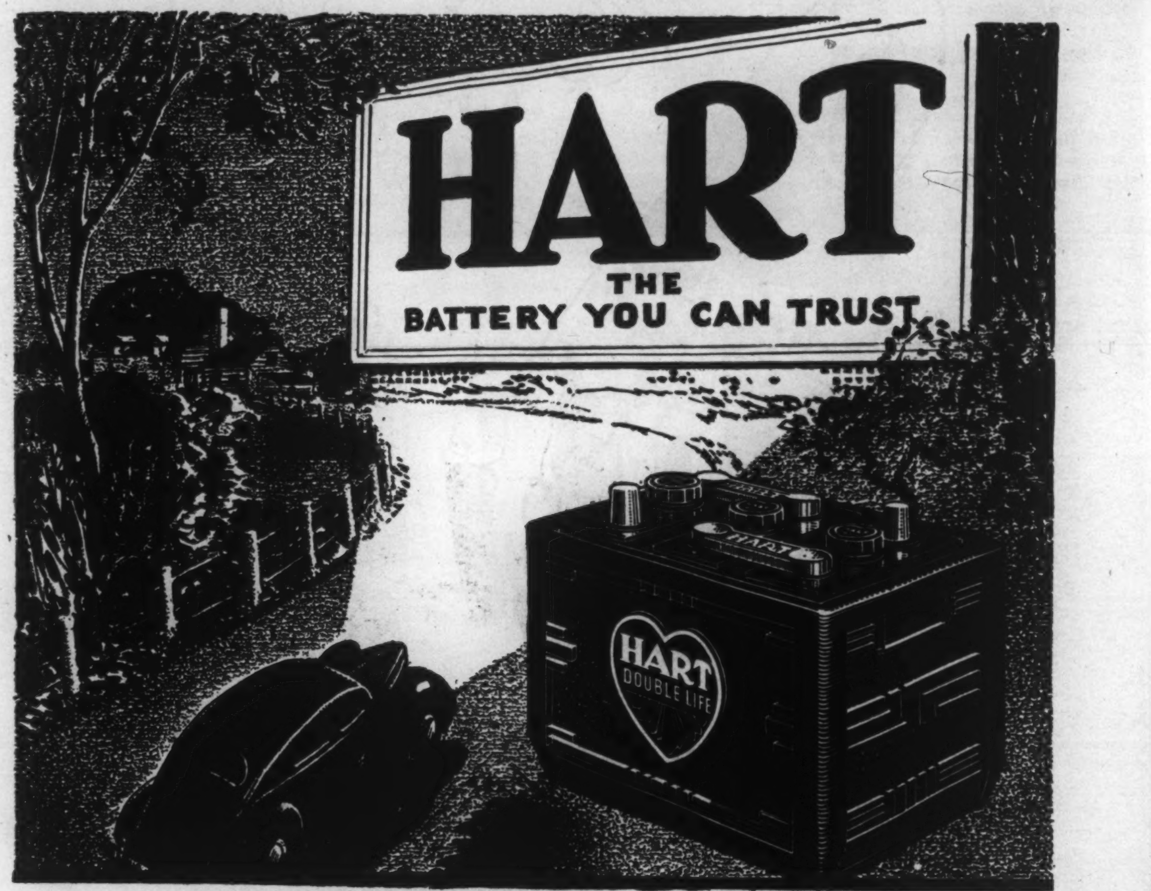
"The Arabs cannot say that the Jews are driving them out of their country. If not a single Jew had come to Palestine after 1918, I believe the Arab population of Palestine would still be about the figure 600,000 at which it had been stable under Turkish rule. It is because the Jews who have come to Palestine bring modern health services and other advantages that Arab men and women who would have been dead are alive today, that Arab children who would never have drawn breath have been born and grown strong. It is not only Jews who have benefited from the Balfour Declaration. They can deny it as they like, but materially the Arabs in Palestine have gained greatly from the Balfour Declaration."

Thousands of Arabs have shaken the dust of purely Arab countries from their feet and trekked in to Palestine. There they found higher wages and better conditions.

The British Government has always recognized that Palestine is the seat of Christianity as well as of Islam and Judaism, and has safeguarded the holy places of each. In January 1916, the British Government's policy in regard to Palestinian holy places was officially communicated in this message to King Hussein:

"That there are in Palestine shrines, Wakfs, and Holy Places, sacred in some cases to Moslems alone, and in others to two or all three, and inasmuch as these places are of interest to vast masses of people outside Palestine and Arabia, there must be a special regime to deal with these places approved of by the world."

Prime Minister Attlee has said that he hopes to make a statement on Palestine shortly. It has been reported that the British Government is considering settlement of the Palestine question along the lines proposed by the Peel commission in 1937, under which the Holy Land would be split into independent Arab and Jewish states. Since that proposal did not satisfy either party then it is not likely to be warmly received now. But whatever decision the British Government makes, it must feel that behind that decision is the active support of those who favor further immigration of Jews into Palestine.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Science is Bringing Us New Taste Thrills

By EDWARD PODOLSKY

Science is forever on the trail of new ways to add distinctive flavors to the food we eat. Wine-flavored melons and citrus wine and cordials have recently been introduced. To experts, the last moments of an animal's life and the way it was killed may have a definite effect upon its flavor.

One doctor even introduces special sauces into the hearts of chickens and rabbits before they are killed.

The Persians rank high among the world's epicures, and they believe that only for five minutes is a melon in its prime and do not mind being awakened in the middle of the night to eat one.

New York.

MAN is constantly seeking new taste thrills. His gustatory sense is ever on the alert for new sensations, and, for the gourmet, his tongue and palate are the only things that matter in life.

Certain races are more alive to the requirements of their taste buds than others. Among these fortunates are the Persians. They have a theory that there is just one psychological five minutes in which a melon is in its prime. The Persian way of melon divining is to watch the fruit day and night to be on hand when it is on the verge of maturity. When the precise moment comes, no matter at what hour (it may be in the middle of the night), he will eat the melon. No Persian will object to being awakened at the most outlandish hour to eat the perfect melon.

According to Patrick Balfour, who has done a bit of traveling, the Persians are a race of epicures. He knows of one Persian who has a tube gently inserted between his teeth every morning while he sleeps, and into his mouth is poured a mixture of warm milk, honey and whiskey. There is nothing more satisfying than being awakened to such a delectable stimulation of the taste buds. The days always seem brighter.

New Way With Melons

To return for a moment to melons. Wine-flavored melons are a recent innovation. An absorbent cotton wick is run from a bottle of port, cognac or other wine or brandy to an incision in the stem of a ripening honey-dew melon and sealed to it with grafting wax and cellophane so that none of the favor is lost. The new wine-flavored melons offer something new in the way of taste.

This practice is now spreading among devotees of the sense of taste. In spite of the fact that they are flavored with alcoholic beverages they are free from any alcoholic taint. The only change that takes place is an improvement in their taste. It is a blissful wedding of the original melon taste with the essential flavor of the wine or brandy.

Yurek Lazovsky, Anna Istomina and Leonid Massine in "The Polish Wedding" with the "Ballet Russe Highlights" coming to the Royal Alexandra Theatre the week of Nov. 5.

The quest for new tastes is being pursued now along the wine trail. Natural citrus wine and citrus cordials, made of orange, grapefruit or tangerine juice, are now on the market, newly developed by U. S. Department of Agriculture experts at Winter Haven, Florida. These new drinks have delicious and distinctive flavors and are not imitations of grape-based wines or liqueurs.

Not all the taste thrills are confined to alcoholic beverages. Tea may have various distinctive and delightful flavors. Besides the blossom-flavored jasmine tea, a familiar import from the Orient, the Chinese have teas scented with oleanders, gardenias, peonies and roses. But these teas rarely leave China.

The Chinese believe that such teas should be available only to people who know how to drink tea. They do not use sugar, lemon or cream, as these destroy the delicate tea flavor. When tea is drunk as it should be it can become the basis of a real taste sensation.

Gourmet's Perception

Lucius Beebe once said: "A gourmet can tell from the flavor whether a woodcock's leg is the one on which the bird is accustomed to roost." That may have been said in jest, but it is essentially true. Activity on the part of a food animal during life has a great deal to do with its flavor when it is killed and eaten.

When a wild bird or animal is hunted down after a long struggle, its body becomes saturated with lactic acid on account of the unusual exertion of the muscles. Food lovers and gourmets affirm that the flesh of animals killed under these conditions is especially delicious. In order to obtain the same flavor in the meat of domesticated animals suckling pigs have been flogged to death instead of bled.

And still the quest for flavor goes on. Science is finding new ways to add new and distinctive flavors to the food we eat. Even physiological principles are being taken advantage of to cater to the taste buds.

To add a distinctive and spicy flavor to chickens, duck and rabbit meat, Dr. Gauducheau has introduced what he calls "intrasauces" which are injected into the hearts of animals. Once in the blood stream, the tomato, mustard, tarragon or pimento circulates quickly and flavors the meat. When the animal is ready for eating it has acquired a new and very delightful flavor.

• •

INCONSISTENT

IN MY files is a letter from a distinguished college classmate dated July 1936. He rebuked me severely for having voted for Roosevelt in these words: "I am exceedingly sorry you are a Roosevelt man, since I know you are honest whereas he allows things to be done that savor of subterfuge, and are misleading to the public." The distinguished classmate at this time was the president of the New York Stock Exchange. Two years later he was convicted of embezzling several millions and exchanged the presidency of the Stock Exchange for the presidency of the Harvard Club of Sing Sing.—John R. Tunis in The *Saturday Review of Literature.*

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NEVER FALLS OUT
Easy to apply or remove
AT HARDWARE & DEPT. STORES
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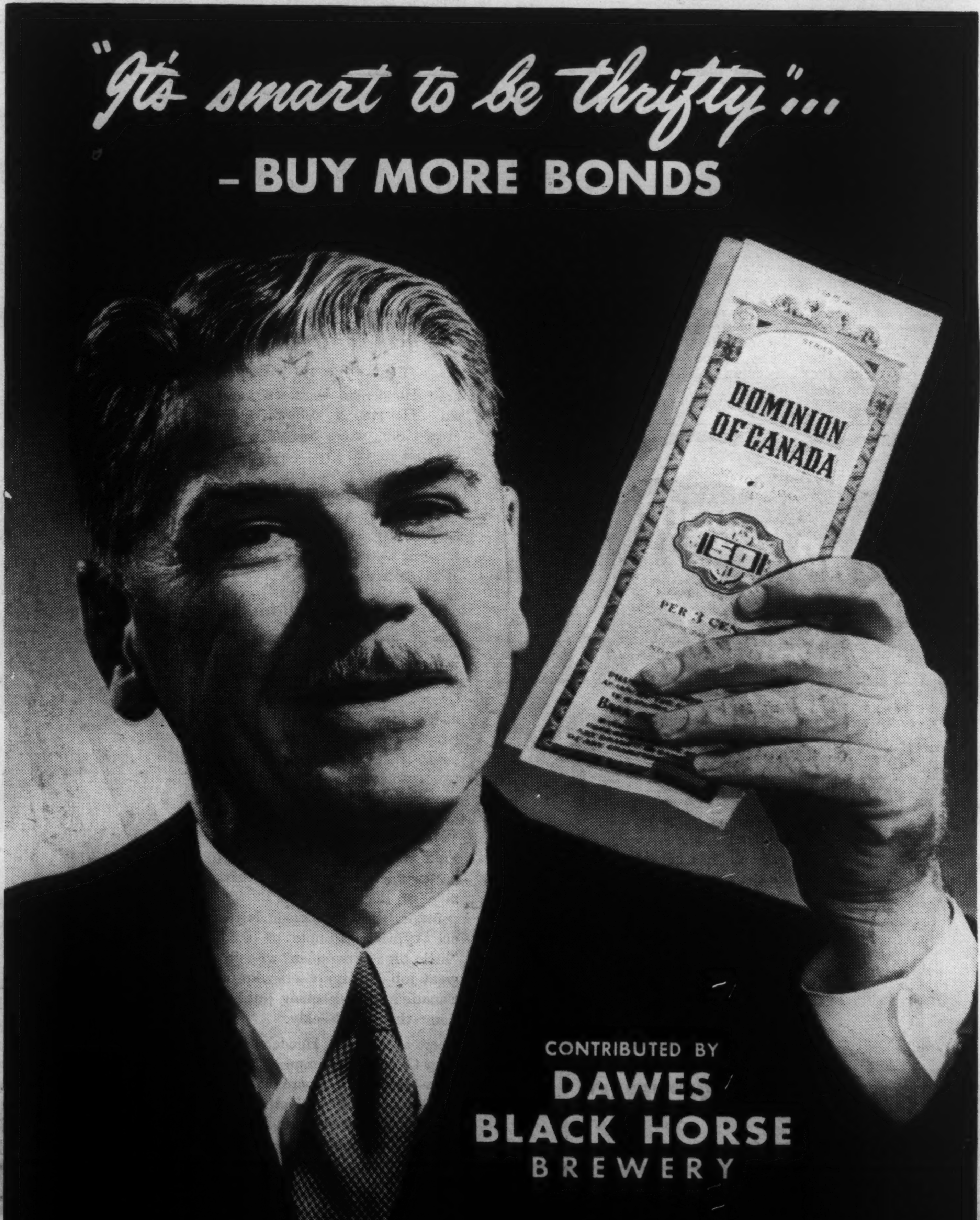

Are We Still at War? Hansard Tells Us

By FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN

Is Canada still at war? How, in Canada, is a state of war brought to an end? This is a pertinent question, and one the importance of which is so outstanding that it claimed the attention of the Canadian Bar Association as early as 1944, eight months before the surrender of Germany, and again in 1945.

In his article, Mr. Chauvin relies exclusively on Hansard for a definite answer to the question. His purpose is also to emphasize the value of Hansard as a source of information.

SOME two years ago, Mr. B. K. Sandwell, editor-in-chief of SATURDAY NIGHT, conscious that Hansard, the official record of the debates in the House of Commons (and Senate), is the mirror of Canadian opinion, moved to form in Canada a society after the pattern of the English society of the same name, and succeeded in arousing sufficient interest to bring into being the Society of the Friends of Hansard.

A single article in SATURDAY NIGHT by Mr. Sandwell brought a quick response from every section of Canada. Men, business men and professionals, who had looked upon Hansard as a journal of the antics of politicians orating either to hear themselves talk or to elevate themselves in the eyes of their constituents, became, after persuing a single copy, its staunchest friends. They realized that no one can call himself well informed unless he has in his hands the only record in Canada which contains the opinion not only of the man who speaks in the House of Commons, or the Senate, but also the opinion of every thinking man in the country who is concerned with the welfare and future of Canada and who, although not vocal himself, directs his information and knowledge on any subject under consideration through channels which lead direct to Hansard.

These thinking men are not necessarily scientists, philosophers, economists, executives, professors, bishops or professionals, all of whom have some means of making themselves heard, they are very often inconspicuous persons who sit with friends, or in committees, and discuss problems affecting their interest, or the interests of their community, or of the country as a whole. These discussions eventually reach the House of Commons through local members, and return to the public alloyed with the gist of discussions by other persons from other parts of the country, through Hansard. And that is why Hansard is the mirror of Canadian opinion.

World Range

The range of debates in the House of Commons encompasses the world, because in this "One World" of ours Canada plays the part of a major power. Canada is much bigger than 11½ millions of population and 3,690,043 sq. mi. of land and water area. Canada is even bigger than the atomic bomb. Chalk that down, if you please!

A few days ago, a discussion arose in a certain group in the fourth city of Ontario over this question: "Is Canada still at war". Opinions were as far apart as the poles on the subject. After more than an hour of inquiry into the question, the writer produced the only compendium extant (so far as the members of the group were concerned) on the topic. It was *Hansard*.

On September 28 last, Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of Finance, introduced in the House of Commons a measure providing for a sum of $1,365,000,000, to be expended for purposes enumerated in the resolution (Hansard, Sept. 28, 1945, p. 570 et ss.). These purposes were, *inter alia*: (a) the security, defence, peace, order and welfare of Canada; (b) the conduct of naval, military and air operations in or beyond Canada, and so on.

Through the course of his lengthy speech introducing the resolution, not once did Mr. Ilsley use the expression, "The end of the war." He consistently made use of the words, "end of hostilities". *Verbi gratia*: (page 571) "I think it is essential at the beginning to realize that war expenditures proper must continue for some time after the actual *end of hostilities*". (p. 587) "They (the expenditures) represent a part of the cost of *military* operations which takes the form of the provision of supplies to civilian populations on whom the *military* are dependent for assistance and co-operation or for whose maintenance they are responsible during the time they are in control of the territory". I could quote many other extracts from Mr. Ilsley's general phraseology; they would all be corroborative.

The Minister of Finance was followed in the debate by Mr. H. C. Green (Vancouver South), who spoke on behalf of the Progressive Conservative Party, by Messrs. M. J. Coldwell (Rosetown-Biggar) and Solon Low (Peace River), who respectively presented the views of the C.C.F. and Social Credit Parties, and fourthly by Mr. J. G. Diefenbaker, the industrious and indefatigable member for Lake Centre, Saskatchewan, who is a Brackenite.

Mr. Diefenbaker opened his speech as follows: "I rise only for the purpose of placing before the government certain questions with regard to the very important matter that must be determined, namely, "is this country still at war?" The question, of course, revolves around the famous War Measures Act, which gives the official opposition regards as somewhat undemocratic, now that hostilities have ended.

Basis of Editorials

However, I am not interested in political squabbles. What I merely desire to point out and stress is the value of Hansard as a source of information. Ninety per cent of the material for editorials, books and reviews on external affairs, trade and commerce, industrial relations, war and peace, finance, international problems, etc., comes from the pages of Hansard. Debaters in the House of Commons have always at their beck and call huge staffs of experts in every form or phase of world activity. The difference between the candidate on the popular rostrums and the member from his seat in the H. of C. almost amount to the difference between Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. The tyro of the campaign hustings is as if by miracle converted into the scholar fresh from one of the world's great academies. The fine literary phraseology found in Hansard used to bring a very sarcastic smile to the lips of the late Dr. Michael Clark, Liberal M. P. for Red Deer in his days, himself a learned gentleman.

These reflections of the culture exhibited in Hansard are, of course, in the form of an *aparté*, but they nevertheless serve to point to another characteristic of that journal, namely its literary dilettantism.

In his discussion of the question, "Is Canada still at war", Mr. Diefenbaker went deeply into the signific-

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Memories of Britain which Canadians will cherish are idyllic scenes like this on the river Thames, with Windsor Castle in the background.

ance of the continuance in operation of the War Measures Act, setting out that Mr. Ilsley's resolution, calling for an appropriation of $1,365,000,000 for the "security, peace, order and welfare of Canada, and for the conduct of naval, military and air operations in or beyond Canada", was apparently an extract from the War Measures Act. In his support of his contention, he quoted section 2 of that act: "The issue of a proclamation by His Majesty, or under the authority of the governor-in-council shall be conclusive evidence that war, invasion or real or apprehended, exists . . . . until by the issue of a further proclamation it is declared that the war, invasion or insurrection no longer exists".

And here the Member for Lake Centre exclaimed (Hansard, p. 598), "Does the government suggest that today we are in the midst of war? Does the minister (Mr. St. Laurent) suggest that it continue the operation of the War Measures Act until such time, one year, two years, or three years or more hence, when they may by proclamation declare the war over"?

Bar Association

Here Mr. Diefenbaker referred to a declaration made by a committee of the Canadian Bar Association, appointed for the purpose of studying that very question. This committee, which was composed of Messrs. Monette, Johnson and Brossard, three eminent lawyers, declared as follows: "Your committee is of opinion that the state of war cannot and should not, even by the authority of a statute, be deemed to continue to exist when the war itself is over. Let us make the distinction between the war emergency itself which is the fact of a state of war, and an economic emergency which, though a consequence following the war, is not the war emergency itself".

And again at this point, Mr. Diefenbaker clamored: "Is Canada still at War? Have the law officers of the crown given an opinion on that question? Are the defence regulations still in effect"? He wanted an answer.

The Minister of Justice (Mr. St. Laurent) replied on October 2 (Hansard, p. 705 et ss). Mr. St. Laurent submitted that it would indeed be a "serious situation for the Canadian people if any government undertook to exercise powers for which there was no legal basis." On his exposé of the question he explained the difference between government by order-in-council and legislation by order-in-council. He stated that "government must be by order-in-council or by decisions of the ministers composing the council". But, he continued, "it is quite a different matter to have legislation by order-in-council". We know, of course, that the governor-in-council has no legislative powers other than those that are expressly given him by parliament.

Elaborating on this last point, he said that the governor "cannot exercise legislative powers without their being powers delegated to him by some act of parliament". And that act exists, said Mr. St. Laurent. It is the Act of 1914, which now is chapter 206 of the revised statutes of 1927.

That act provides that in the case of war parliament may "delegate to His Excellency in council legislative powers that otherwise have to be exercised by the ordinary procedure of bills introduced into one or other of the houses, read three times in each and adopted in the usual form". But there must be some definite point at which the delegation commences and at which the delegation ends. In this respect the Act of 1914 stipulates that the delegation starts when the governor-in-council proclaims that a state exists, and ends when the governor-in-council declares by proclamation that the state of war has ceased.

Mr. St. Laurent concluded (Hansard, pp. 705 and 706): "There was a proclamation in September, 1939, that a state of war existed, and that proclamation is still in force. Actual hostilities have ceased, but the state of war still exists at the present time, and that state of war created a situation which had to be dealt with by the exercise of powers which had been delegated for the purpose under the statute".

And there it is. Is Canada still at war? Hansard answers.

• •

A PLAYWRIGHT'S FIRST NIGHT

I SPEND the first act hiding behind the curtains at the rear of the boxes, peeping out occasionally at the audience. Kelcey Allen is laughing! But Kelcey Allen is a good soul, and has not given anything a bad notice since "Ben Hur." At the end of the first act I keep tryst with the producer at some isolated spot, and thereto, by arrangement, come emissaries with bulletins, all favorable. No matter how badly the play may be going, the bulletins are favorable. They're crazy about it. Everybody! Robert Coleman, who arrived at nine-twenty, told someone it was the best first act of the season.

And so it goes, right through the evening. Yet, be the play good or bad, it never goes well enough to please the author. It is an evening of acute agony, from beginning to end. Some day, perhaps, I will really summon up a little strength of character and not go near the theatre, and that will be the evening that the audience laughs its head off, unreservedly. So maybe I'd better not take a chance. I'll be there.

George S. Kaufman in the
Saturday Review of Literature

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The Story of Packaged Spices

THE eclipse of the old-fashioned shop specializing in tea, coffee and spices is much to be regretted . . . aesthetically. Nostalgic memories of its gaily lacquered bins and canisters, its tantalizing aromas and the lore of the expert who presided over its destinies still haunt many of us. But its scope was limited. Only those residing within convenient shopping radius could partake of its delights.

How to get rare spices and fine coffee farther afield, into the hands of the millions instead of the thousands, was the problem posed. The packaging industry, by devising and supplying an ever-mounting output of dependable air-tight metal containers, furnished the answer. Modern packaging had again proved itself the key to mass markets and the old-time spice shop became a fond tradition.

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Enemies' Secret Files Should Warn Allies

By JOHN GAUNT

A large batch of letters captured with Mussolini has made known to the Allies the names of those who were to reorganize Fascism during the years of defeat, while records found in Germany of conversations between Hitler and his puppets have already condemned Quisling and Laval. Even the file of Hitler's dealings with his astrologers has been found.

Many jealously-guarded secrets have been revealed by these documents which will prove invaluable and the Allies dare not fail to learn the lessons afforded by them.

Berlin.

ALMOST every political and military secret of the Third Reich is in Allied hands. Teams of investigators, trained for the task, who swooped on the German Government departments and their archives, made a nearly complete haul.

Incredibly, the Germans, like the Italians, destroyed very few of their secret documents. Sixty large lorry loads— for example— of the German Foreign Office archives were captured.

In a German castle five tons of Hitler's own private documents are now being sifted.

The secrets of Mussolini's régime, too, are in our hands.

And if we allow German militarism to rise again, or ourselves to be bamboozled by the Germans, we shall have only ourselves to blame. Never has it been possible for any nation, or group of nations, so completely to dissect the Government and military, political and economic structure of another.

The immediate practical use of these historical treasures is, of course, the evidence which they provide for the trial of war criminals.

We possess, for example, a full set of records of the conversations between Hitler and all the statesmen, quislings, and puppets with whom he had dealings since 1933.

Some of these statements have already condemned Quisling and Laval. Others will be invaluable in bringing other war criminals to justice.

The secret records of Germany and Italy will also be used in the prevention of underground movements.

Just as von Papen's cheque book counterfoils in the last war, and the torture of a key French agent at the beginning of this, revealed all the German and French secret services to their opponents, so there should be no excuse for our not being able to uncover all the deliberately *planned* organizers of a future Nazi or Fascist revival.

"Musso's Gladstone Bag"

The bag of documents known to our Intelligence services as "Musso's Gladstone Bag" has proved intensely useful.

This large suitcase full of files, which Mussolini took with him on his flight northwards, contained, among other documents, the names of those who had been trained in secret to reorganize Fascism in the years of defeat.

So skillfully concealed were these Fascist agents that their names were not known to more than a dozen men in the whole of Italy, and but for the discovery of the "Gladstone Bag" one, at least, would have been appointed to a high position of trust under the Allies.

The third immediate use to which these archives can be put is in the delimitation of frontiers and in judging the fairness or otherwise of treaties of peace.

For instance, there is one of von Ribbentrop's documents which runs something like this: "The Fuehrer wishes to have facts and figures to prove the number of Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia. I am well aware that there are only two million, but he wishes to be provided with a convincing case for his forthcoming big speech which will prove that there are, in fact, four million."

You immediately arrive at the real figure, unclouded by either German or Czech propaganda.

In the same way, ex-enemy estimates of the strategic importance or economic resources of a region—estimates which have been made coldly and never intended for other than confidential eyes—can be of great value in forming an impartial estimate for treaty making or other purposes.

The fourth value of these documents is a longer-term one.

It is to enable the historian to place for ever on record the structure of the Third Reich, the methods of Nazism and Fascism, and the deliberate plans of the Nazi and Fascist leaders.

Technically it is no easy task. At present the Anglo-American team who are working on the Foreign Office archives number some forty, but, so far, they have been able only to skim the surface.

It is estimated that it will take fifty to sixty trained historical experts at least eight years to sort out the German political documents alone. I say "trained," because you have to have a very special type of mind to be able to sift the wheat from the chaff.

If you were to give me full access to the files of the Committee of Imperial Defence, I should obviously come across an immense amount of interesting material. But unless I knew the workings of the machine, I might find myself at a loss for a clue to the whole picture by not knowing at what point to look for the rest of the story in the files, say, of M.E.W. Nevertheless, such hasty preliminary investigations as have been carried out reveal some astonishing facts.

It is apparent from the files that Hitler planned the war for 1942, informed his leaders of that fact in 1936, and that Goering, who is revealed as the real German expert on oil, was strongly opposed to the outbreak of the war in 1939—three years before his fuel plans would be completed.

This accounts for the stories of Goering being "pacific" or "in disgrace" in the months before the war, which are now shown to have a basis of fact, but not really the facts as we saw them at the time.

If we were puzzled here over the arrival of Hess, the consternation which it caused in high Nazi circles in Germany was indescribable. Each one of the Nazi leaders is now revealed to have conducted his own private inquiries as to why Hess went, what he might reveal, and how it would react on him personally.

Hitler's Star-Gazing

Another absorbingly interesting file consists of Hitler's dealings with his astrologers.

It can now be revealed that at one stage in the war our Intelligence chiefs called in one of the leading British astrologers to advise them as to what Hitler's astrologers would be advising him.

We made two mistakes here. We did not take the influence of astrology on Hitler's actions sufficiently seriously, and we forgot that Hitler's astrologers were, after all, Court magicians who were not above fiddling the conjunction of the planets if they thought this would please their master.

The legend of Hitler's constant interference in the actions of the German General Staff is not borne out by the archives. He did interfere from time to time, but only at moments of crisis. Then his decisions were almost invariably wrong. This is, on the whole, not surprising, as they were based so largely on astrological considerations.

He would never, for example, do anything decisive when the moon was on the wane.

The most disastrous decision arising from this was his refusal to allow his military leaders to pull out of Stalingrad because of the waning moon. This, he thought, would mean disaster in retreat.

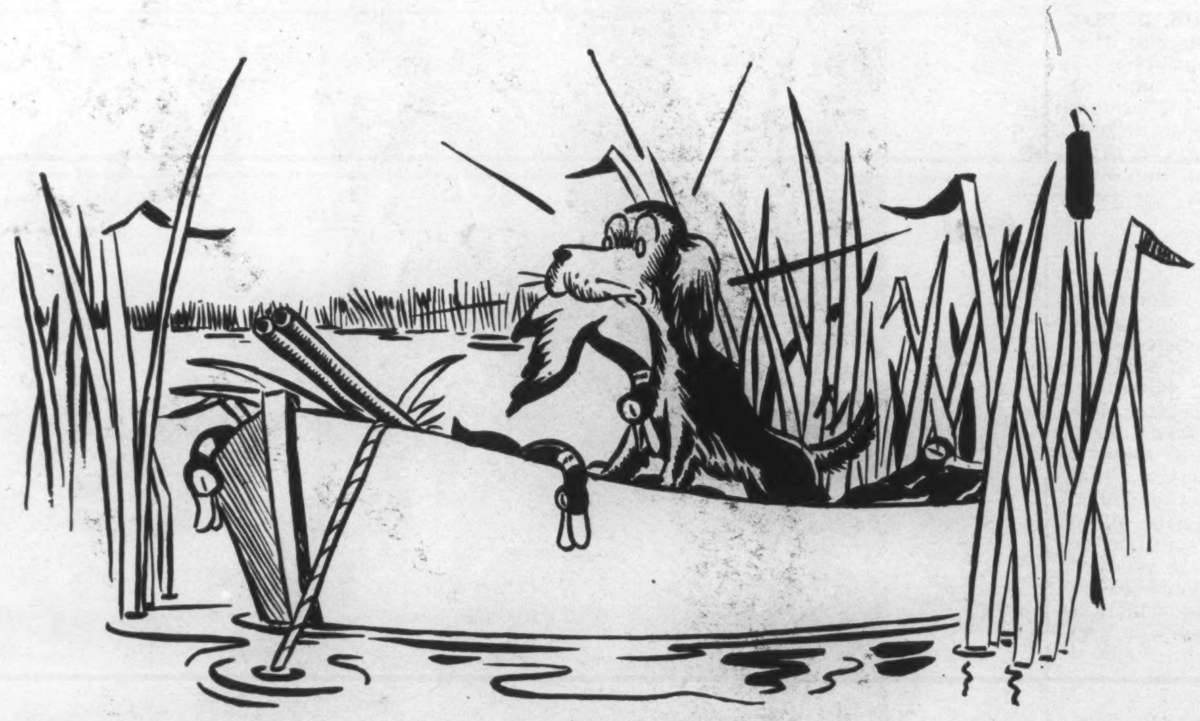
For once, however, the stars were right, but not in the way which Hitler expected. Von Paulus' army stayed, the moon waned, and disaster ensued.

But these instances, however fascinating to the historian, are only a small part of the value of these amazing documentary hauls.

We have at our disposal the complete blueprint of German aggression, we have a complete insight into the uninhibited mind of the German bent on oppression, tyranny and war.

We shall neglect at our peril to learn the lessons revealed by the German archives.

Where's Joe?



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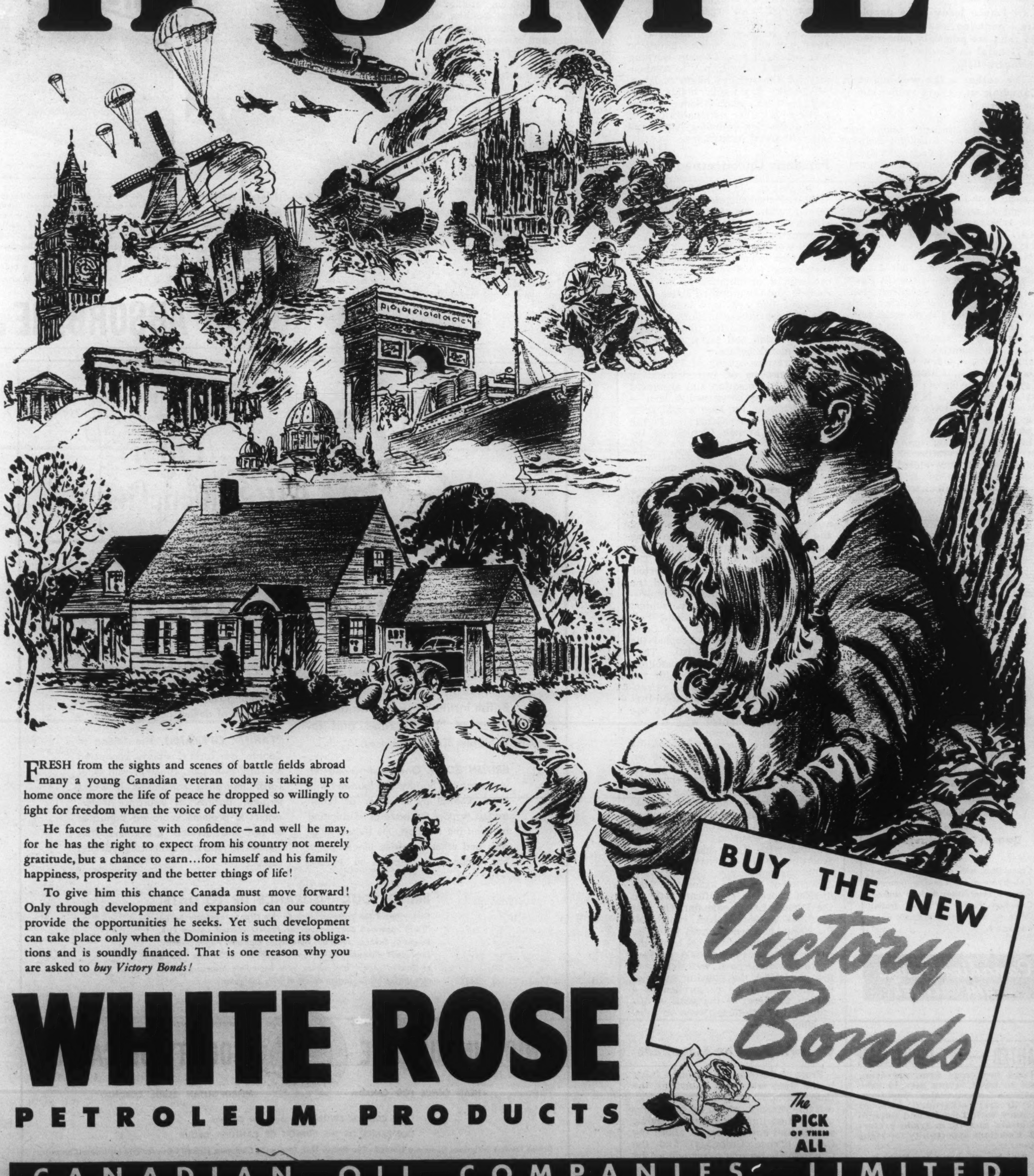

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Comrade Thorez Again Steals the Thunder

By REX FROST

Maurice Thorez, Communist leader, whose Party recently headed the French Polls, is a shrewd, experienced politician who may be expected to press his advantage during the redrafting of the Constitution.

In France today more people are wondering what Thorez will do than are primarily concerned in General de Gaulle's plans for reconstruction.

The author is the well-known Canadian writer and radio commentator.

"PARIS in the Spring!" Likely you remember it — a tuneful melody with appropriate words glorifying the attractions of the French capital, popular a few years ago.

Paris however, was not exactly a romantic spot in the spring of 1936. Arriving at an hotel, I was greeted at the reservation desk by a sombre-faced, elderly gentleman replete in frock coat.

"Mais oui,Monsieur", he mumured, "you can have a room, but I hope you are aware of the strike in Paris right now. It is regrettable but Monsieur will be obliged to carry his own bags . . . there is no room service. And Monsieur will make up his own bed — yes? Meals? — ah mais out . . . we contrive a makeshift arrangement . . . a few tables set up in the kitchen . . . if Monsieur will be so good as to wait on himself? Merci, merci . . . it is disagreeable, mais" . . . and an expressive French shrug of the shoulders rounded out the picture.

Paris in the first week of June 1936! A Paris devitalized! The department stores were closed. Public transportation was at a standstill. Chemical and electrical workers had quit. No wheels turned in steel or automobile plants. Telephone service was 'temporarily disconnected'. About the only thing working full time was the tongue of the working classes — vibrant in its demands.

The heady pace of Paris was slowed to a standstill — musclebound by strikes. Its laughter and music transmuted to an urgent tone — demands of strikers — demands which had one common denominator . . . More pay and less work. Everyone was asking for a 40-hour working week with a raise in pay to compensate for the reduced hours of labor. All sought two weeks holiday with pay in each year. Some Unions pressed for the nationalization of basic industries, including banks and other financial institutions.

Parisians Unconcerned

Chitchat in and around the capital at first seemed surprisingly little concerned with the incidence of the strikers in these initial stages of the movement.

The workers, I was told, had been fed lavish promises by the groups comprising the Popular Front Government, a combination of Socialist, Radical and Communist Parties. The promises had not been kept. That was the workers complaint, regardless of the knowledge that the new administration had taken office less than a month before.

That restless spring of 1936 I became conscious of two dominating topics of conversation and argument in Paris. They concerned A Man — and A Plan . . . the Man was Maurice Thorez, Secretary-General of the S.F.I.C. the French Communist Internationale. The Plan was intriguing, because it was "different".

As long as Paris could remember, strikes had meant parades, demonstrations and street corner oratory. This time the strike method was sensationally new. The striking workers took possession of the plants and stayed in, refusing at the same time to allow executives and management to enter the premises. The boulevards were practically deserted.

Had Maurice Thorex inspired the new "Occupation" strike technique?— That was the question — the subject of debate around town. Some Parisians scornfully argued that Comrade Thorex had merely copied the strategy from the Fascisti. They cited instances in which Mussolini's cohorts had experimented with the "Sit-down" strike to subdue refractory employers. Others affirmed that American labor had thought up the idea and experimented with it in a rubber industry dispute.

Substantially the racy arguments about the origin of the sit-down strike were irrelevant — what was more consequential was that the nation-wide strikes in France in 1936 saw the technique developed and expanded. It quickly spread to other countries. One thing is certain, that in Paris, Maurice Thorez was credited with it, or blamed for it, according to the observers viewpoint on the issue.

Sufficient be it to agree that May 6, 1936 proved a significant date on the French Labor calendar. On that day 800 workers seized control of the Nieuport-Astra Aircraft Works in a Paris suburb. Within 24 hours the strike had spread to 30,000 workers in the metallurgical industries. A few days later the glowing spark of the sit-down strike comprehended a million workers; at the peak of disruption, 1,171 factories were occupied by labor groups.

Overwhelmed by Magnitude

From the ranks of organized labor in the steel armament industries, the flame spread into almost every conceivable branch of trade and commerce, then into the sphere of public service and entertainment. Both the C.G.T. (Trade Unionists) and the Communists became overwhelmed by the magnitude of the operation, each meanwhile congratulating themselves on its success. Union and Party offices were swamped by appeals which tumbled in upon them hour by hour from unorganized Labor Groups — freelancers, one might call them, who had decided to strike, and asked some assistance or direction.

Insurance and bank clerks sat down in their business establishments. Cinema attendants and night club staffs ejected the management and, declaring themselves in charge of the business, helped themselves to the cash revenues. Civic employees, including in some cases police officers, took charge of city halls. The sit-down strike craze spread into the rural sections, where numbers of farm laborers evicted the proprietors and carried on the normal business of the farm on their own account.

As the disturbances spread beyond the ranks of Union Labor into the unorganized groups of Non-Union workers, industrial and business conditions grew progressively chaotic. Charges flew thick and fast around Paris that the strikes, originally industrial in concept, were being deliberately fanned into national revolution at the instance of the French Communist Party in general, and Maurice Thorez in particular.

Around Paris, the man-in-the-street freely expressed the view that Moscow and the Third Internationale had a direct spoke in the French wheel of misfortune. Maurice Thorez vigorously denied the accusation, asserting that neither Moscow, he himself, nor the Communist Party were in any way responsible for setting the labor revolt in motion.

With frank bluntness however, he admitted to newsmen, and was quoted in the Paris Press as saying, "Once it began, the Communists tried to help the workers". Defending his attitude, on June 7 Maurice Thorez addressed a huge meeting at the Palais des Sports and told his listeners, "The Communists have loyally supported the present Government of Premier Blum, nevertheless, we have nothing in common with it". Then he added, as applause thundered,

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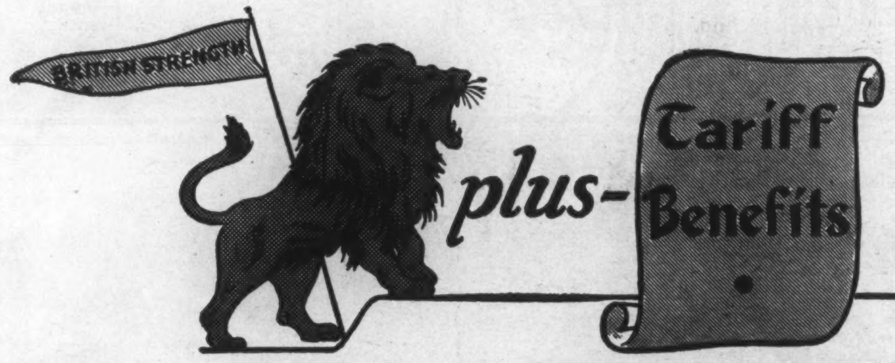

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"Before long, Comrades, we shall be in power".

Paris heard the Thorez statement and liberally transcribed it into the belief that revolution was in the making. Rumors spread thick and fast that a date had been agreed upon.

Monsieur Bardoux, a prominent official of the French Institute, later sought to confirm these suspicions by publishing in *La Revue de Paris* the result of his investigations into the background of the upheaval. In a challenging article he declared that five o'clock on the morning of June 12, 1936 had been the prearranged moment when the strikers simultaneously would declare themselves owners of the various establishments they occupied. Whereon, Maurice Thorez would proclaim the institution of a French Soviet Socialist Republic.

Stage Was Set

According to M. Bardoux, Comrade Thorez reported his intentions to Moscow, indicating that the stage was all set. The Russian Ambassador in Paris however, intimated to Stalin that in his estimation the French people were not yet sufficiently indoctrinated in Communist principles to assure positive success of such a coup. Consequently, asserted M. Bardoux, Stalin advised Thorez to call it off. Negotiations between workers, management and the Government were actively undertaken and by mid-summer the strikers had been at least outwardly pacified.

Three years later came a mid-summer storm. On August 24, 1939. 6 days before the outbreak of world war No. 2, Soviet Russia signed a pact with France's traditional enemy, Germany. Many members of the French Communist Party repudiated the association.

After Germany attacked Poland, and France had declared war, Communist fortunes in the Republic sank to a low ebb. Their newspapers suspended, Communist headquarters in Paris and other provincial cities were raided. In February 1940 Maurice Thorez was declared an army deserter and stripped of his French citizenship.

These are a few of the vital reminiscences of yesterday, vivid recollections of a Paris in the blustery spring that preceded a cyclonic fall. Nearly four years later came a winter interlude — December 1944, a Christmas reunion. Maurice Thorez was back in Paris from exile in Soviet Russia. General de Gaulle had granted amnesty — the Red Star of Citizen Thorez was in the ascendancy.

Heads Largest Group

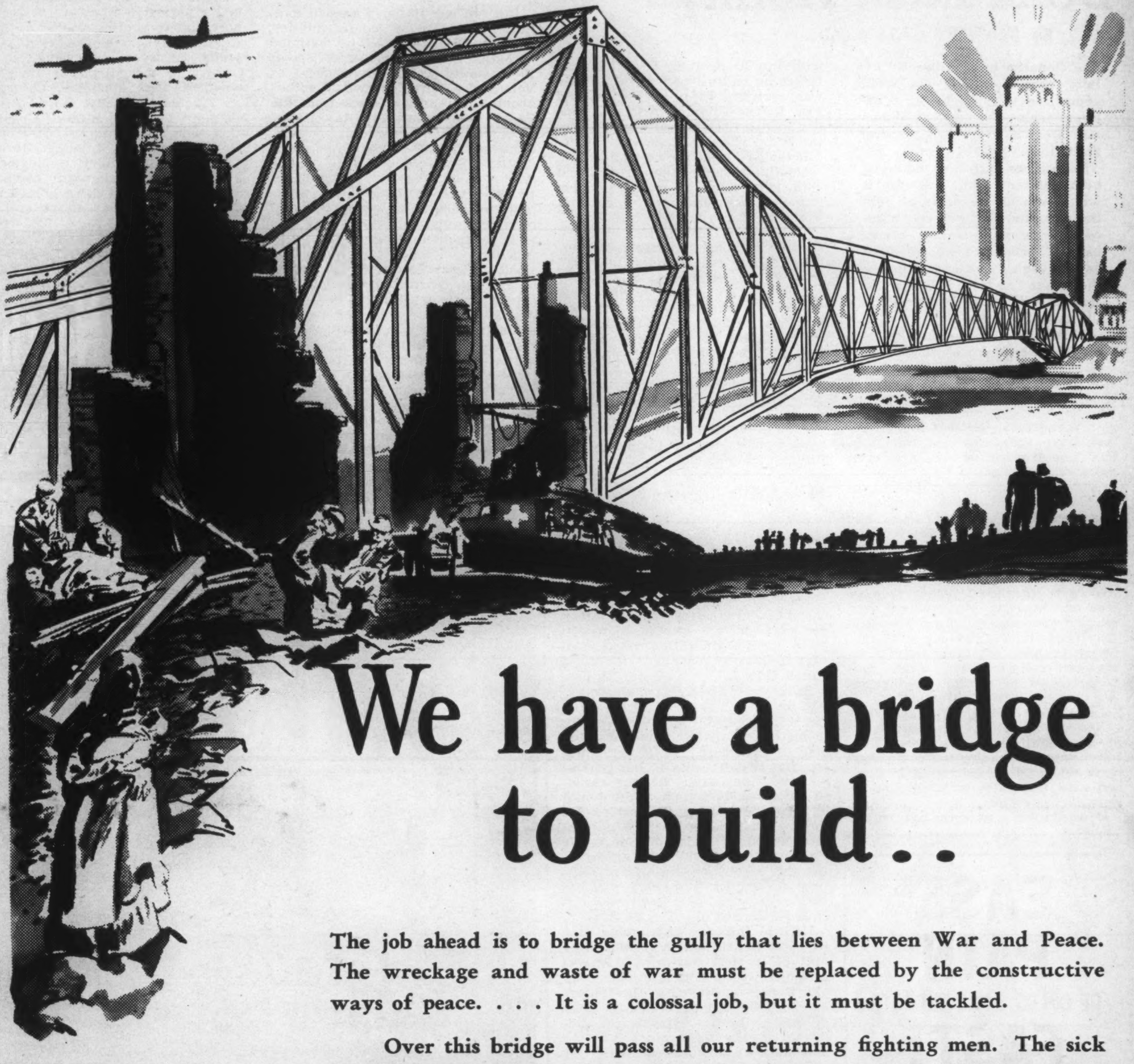
Today he heads the largest political group in the Chamber of Deputies with General de Gaulle and the Socialist Republican Party representing France's New Deal, a close runner-up, while third in place is Leon Blum's Socialist following.

French citizens have also voted to end the Third Republic and write a new constitution. The Third Republic, framed following the French military debacle of 1870-71, saw over 100 governments in power, most of them coalitions, with an average life of eight months. France has long been tired of short-lived coalitions.

Never were such makeshift governments denounced more roundly than in 1936. In that year Maurice Thorez and the French Communists polled 11% of the popular vote. Leon Blum occupied the political spotlight — but significantly Maurice Thorez was the lively talk of the town.

Today General de Gaulle officially enjoys the political spot. He is also squarely on it. Another coalition is in prospect. Again today, as nine years ago, Maurice Thorez is the cynosure of all eyes, the focus of speculative discussion in France. The Communists have trebled their party representation by securing approximately one third of the recent vote. The "indoctrination" is proceeding.

Today Paris thinks back to the spring of 1936 — speculates — and reflects — that Maurice Thorez has the experience of a full dress rehearsal behind him!



We have a bridge to build . .

The job ahead is to bridge the gully that lies between War and Peace. The wreckage and waste of war must be replaced by the constructive ways of peace. . . . It is a colossal job, but it must be tackled.

Over this bridge will pass all our returning fighting men. The sick and wounded must be cared for. Some must be educated; for others, houses must be built. Countless young men must be helped and financed until they find some useful and self-sustaining work.

People in the liberated countries also have bridges to build. We must lend a hand, for their job is harder than ours. Where we have food and clothing, they have disease, hunger and want.

Canada cannot prosper if other lands are desolate . . . they must be given hope. It is to build our bridge and help others build theirs that this loan is needed.

The war was fought to preserve our freedom. Now we must decide how we will use this freedom. The time has come when we must translate our war-time resolutions into action.

Canada did not falter in war time. She will not fail now.

9

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Handicapped Veterans Don't Lack Ability

By STANLEY CALDWELL

The Department of Veterans' Affairs should develop a small committee to promote—on a national scale—the services of men and women who have physical limitations.

Such a committee would serve both veterans and civilians. It would use all channels of publicity to show that properly trained and carefully placed "handicapped" men and women often have a higher rate of production than their "normal" fellow workers. Case histories in this article illustrate the point.

This is the first in a short series on this subject by Mr. Caldwell.

THERE is said to be a tiny form of animal which is able to grow a new leg whenever one has been torn off. Wonderful, yes—but human beings have compensations for physical impairments which are even more remarkable.

Edna Yost and her collaborator, Dr. Lillian M. Gilbreth, emphasize this in a report issued by the Public Affairs Committee in New York: "We have powers within ourselves to compensate for physical loss by transferring skills, *which reside primarily in the mind rather than in legs or fingers or eyes*, where they may be developed and used. The starfish has to have a new leg or be seriously crippled. But the only thing that can really knock out a man who is possessed of normal intelligence is a warped mental attitude."

Lloyd Edwards of St. Catharines—like many other veterans with physical limitations—discovered that for himself. Furthermore, he has been able to demonstrate it to anyone who has ever watched him at work or recreation.

Edwards was a machine apprentice with the English Electric Company before he enlisted in the R.C.A.F. He was assigned to ground crew and rose to the rank of sergeant. One day he was helping to load a practice bomb when it exploded. . .

Both his hands were blown off.

Months of special therapy followed until, eventually, he returned to his former employers who gave him work for which he was qualified.

That was in April, 1943, and today the personnel manager of English Electric reports that Edwards' progress has been most satisfactory—that his enthusiasm for the job is far above average. His artificial "hands" consist of hooks or claws which enable him to write, lift objects and perform many of the functions to which human hands are adapted. He once bowled a score of 207. This was made possible by a special device invented by John Weatherston, who lost his right hand while working on essential drop forgings at a Hamilton factory.

New Skills Acquired

It has been shown time after time that men and women with physical limitations not only return to their work without loss of efficiency or loyalty, but very often acquire new skills and abilities which enable them to earn better salaries. Here, for example, are two cases reported by the Rehabilitation Department of the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board:

Some years ago a young electrician had his right arm badly smashed. He suffered limitation of movement in his elbow and wrist and was unable to return to his former work. Lacking two subjects in his general matriculation course, he was assisted with studies which enabled him to secure senior matriculation. He then went for one year to a technical teachers' training college. He was very successful in this and after teaching electricians in a large technical school for some time, he was eventually appointed assistant principal of the school.

Here is the case of a young man who lost his right arm in the rolling mill of a steel company. He was provided with a course in chemistry and is now employed in the laboratory of his former company. Furthermore, he is carrying on advanced studies in chemistry with the assistance of the chief chemist.

It's not what a man loses, but how he uses what he has left, that is the more important factor in an injury. Edna Yost and Dr. Gilbreth tell about a young man who decided to become a typist after he lost an arm; and then to become an expert typist after he began to find out what he could do with his one hand. He worked his speed up to eighty words a minute, which is well beyond the rate of most good two-armed typists. When someone looking over his shoulder in amazement asked what speed he could have attained with two arms, he replied: "Well, not so much as eighty words a minute. The other hand would have been in the way."

Not Handicapped

Why is it necessary to keep insisting that workers with physical limitations are not handicapped in production? Simply because there are far too many employers in Canada who still have that idea that such workers are inefficient and constitute serious compensation risks — both sickness and accident.

Yet employers are wrong in that assumption and seriously in error when they refuse to consider any but those employees who are A-1 physically.

Why are the facts concerning the value of physically-handicapped workers not making a greater impact on industry at the present time? Chiefly because the Department of Veterans' Affairs in Ottawa is not yet giving this information to employers and the public through an aggressively continuous campaign using all channels of publicity.

Publicity Needed

It is obvious that only a small committee would be needed for this important task. It could be initiated by Major E. A. Dunlop, supervisor of the casualty section, Department of Veterans' Affairs, who would gather about him representatives from the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, Workmen's Compensation Boards, Canadian Medical Association (Industrial Section), organized labor and personnel executives—probably five or six men—along with two experts on advertising and publicity recruited from the National War Finance Committee. This group could function well only if it were kept small and flexible. Its budget would be modest. Great numbers of key persons in the medical profession, industry and labor could be reached through the very organizations represented by members of the committee—and certainly the press and radio would be cooperative.

Such a group would literally "sell" the services of workers with physical limitations. It would serve both civilians and veterans, dramatizing their value to prospective employers through all possible media—magazines, newspapers, business publications, radio, exhibits, films—using reiteration of facts and actual case histories to show that properly trained and carefully placed "handicapped" men and women often have a higher rate of production than their "normal" fellow-workers. In short, this committee would not play on sympathy; it would report the results achieved by handicapped workers in such firms as International Business Machines, Caterpillar Tractor Company, Ford Motor Company, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation—and many others. It would also point out that the only alternatives to the voluntary employment of handicapped workers are compulsory legislation (as there is in England) or a depression-type plan for relief to maintain such workers in illness—an infallible way to ensure the deterioration of men and women.

"No handicapped veteran is looking for charity," insists Major Dunlop. "True, he needs proper training and careful placement, but after that he seeks only congenial work at fair pay, and an opportunity to lead as normal a life as possible."

Dunlop speaks the language of veterans who were seriously injured in the war. He handles his own job in the Department of Veterans' Affairs with a competence which would be outstanding even in a man without physical limitation of any kind.

Major Dunlop was blinded in Italy.

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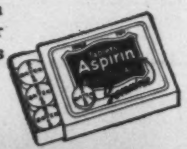

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Matterhorn Conquerors Paid Terrible Price

By VINCENT HUTTON

For five years a young Englishman dreamed of reaching the summit of the Matterhorn, but his first seven attempts failed and on at least one of these occasions he nearly lost his life. Finally in 1865, together with three other Englishmen and three Swiss guides, Edward Whymper succeeded in ascending the mountain.

For an hour they rested, savoring the joy of triumph, but with the descent the fulfillment of Edward Whymper's dream changed with appalling swiftness into the terrifying evolutions of a nightmare.

AT 1.40 p.m. on July 14, 1865, seven men danced with joy nearly 15,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the air rang with their laughter.

The world lay at their feet—the seemingly inaccessible Matterhorn was conquered.

For years the Matterhorn—a great, dark, rocky pyramid, standing utterly alone and towering up towards the heavens from a girdle of glistening snowfields — had defied the onslaughts of man.

The natives in the surrounding Italian and Swiss valleys believed the mountain to be inhabited by evil spirits. Many of the guides fought shy of climbing it.

Nevertheless, there was one young Englishman, Edward Whymper, who believed he could conquer the Matterhorn.

As a schoolboy young Whymper nearly broke his neck trying to scale the great chalk cliff of Beachy Head. In 1860, when he was 20, he went to the Alps, and he determined to reach the top of the Matterhorn.

Seven times he attempted to ascend the mountain from the Italian side. Seven times he was beaten. On one attempt there was a terrible thunderstorm and great rocks hurtled down the mountain.

Another time, while climbing alone nearly 13,500 feet above the sea, Whymper fell 200 feet. His head was badly cut, but he managed to scramble to safety before he fainted. He descended the mountain in darkness.

The young Englishman remained undaunted, and his ambition was stimulated by the interest that some Italian climbers were taking in the Matterhorn.

Competition

The early days of July 1865 found both the Italian climbers and Whymper planning an attack on the mountain from the Italian side. Whymper engaged two Italian guides, but they double-crossed him and joined the Italian party, who left Breuil on July 11 to climb the mountain.

Whymper immediately went to Zermatt, to climb the mountain from the Swiss side. The Italians, believing the Swiss ascent to be impossible, gave him no further thought.

At Zermatt, Whymper tried to engage guides without success. He had almost given up hope, when, on July 12, he met another young Englishman, Lord Francis Douglas, who was also determined to conquer the Matterhorn.

Whymper and Douglas joined forces, engaged an old Swiss guide, Peter Taugwalder, and his son, Peter, and planned to start the climb the following morning.

That evening two more Englishmen, Charles Hudson, the Vicar of Skillington, in Lincolnshire, and his young friend, Mr. Hadow, reached Zermatt and announced their intention of climbing the Matterhorn in the morning.

Both Whymper and Douglas agreed it was undesirable that two independent parties should be on the mountain at the same time with the same object. The only alternative was to invite Hudson and his friend to join them. Another guide, Michel Croz, was engaged, and at last, at 5.30, on the brilliant and cloudless morning of July 13, the seven men started from Zermatt.

By midday they had found a bivouac for the night, and long after dusk the cliffs echoed with their laughter and songs.

Next morning, before dawn, they started their real climb. Douglas was as nimble as a deer, Hudson was quick and sure-footed. The only one who needed help was young Hadow.

As the men climbed towards the summit, each one became tormented with anxiety lest the Italians should have already reached the summit. The higher they rose the more intense became the excitement.

What if they should be beaten at the last moment? A long stride 'round an awkward corner and all doubt vanished. An easy slope to the summit lay ahead. Not a soul was in sight.

Victory

Peering over the cliff, they saw the Italian climbers below. They yelled until they were hoarse, and Croz took a tent-pole from his haversack and, pulling off his blouse, made a flag, which he placed on the highest point.

But still they were not certain the Italians had seen them. Finally, they pried away bits of rocks and hurled them down.

At Zermatt the brave little flag was seen fluttering in the wind, at Breuil the Italians also saw it. They yelled "bravos" for Italy, but the next morning the Italian climbers returned beaten and disheartened. "There are spirits on top of the Matterhorn," they said, "they hurled rocks at us!"

For one glorious hour Whymper and his party remained on the summit. Then they began the descent. Croz went first, then young Hadow. Hudson was third, next Lord Douglas, then old Peter Taugwalder. Whymper came sixth and young Peter last. Each man was tied to the next with rope. Great care was taken. Only one man moved at a time, and at 3 p.m. all was going well.

Tragedy

A few minutes later a boy ran into the hotel at Zermatt saying that he had seen an avalanche fall from the summit of the Matterhorn. What he had seen was a tragedy rarely paralleled in the history of mountaineering.

Michel Croz had laid aside his axe and had turned to give help to young Hadow. Hadow slipped, fell against Croz, and knocked him over. Whymper heard a startled cry, and then saw Croz and Hadow flying downwards. Almost immediately Hudson was dragged from his feet and Douglas followed.

Directly Whymper heard Croz's cry he planted himself as firmly as possible. The rope had not been taut between Douglas and old Peter, and the guide was able to pass the rope round a nearby rock. For a second the four men dangled down the mountain, and then the rope broke midway between old Peter and Douglas.

Whymper and the two Peters watched their companions sliding downwards and then they disappeared, to reappear again far below, crashing from one precipice to another until they landed on a glacier 4,000 feet below.

For half an hour Whymper and the two guides remained rooted to the spot in horror. The two Peters were paralyzed by terror and sobbed like babies. Whymper, fixed by rope between the two, could move neither up nor down. At last, old Peter summoned up courage and began to descend. When they reached a safe place Whymper examined the broken rope. It was the weakest of the three ropes they carried and had been intended only as a reserve.

When the three men reached Zermatt a search party set off. They found three bodies lying on the snow —Croz a little in advance, Hadow near him and Hudson behind, but there was no trace of Douglas.

For months the climbing world was rent with discussion as to whether the old Swiss guide had or had not cut the rope to save his life, even though Whymper declared the rope had broken at a spot out of old Peter's reach.

So Edward Whymper's triumph turned to tragedy. He had conquered the Matterhorn, but the mountain had exacted a terrible toll.

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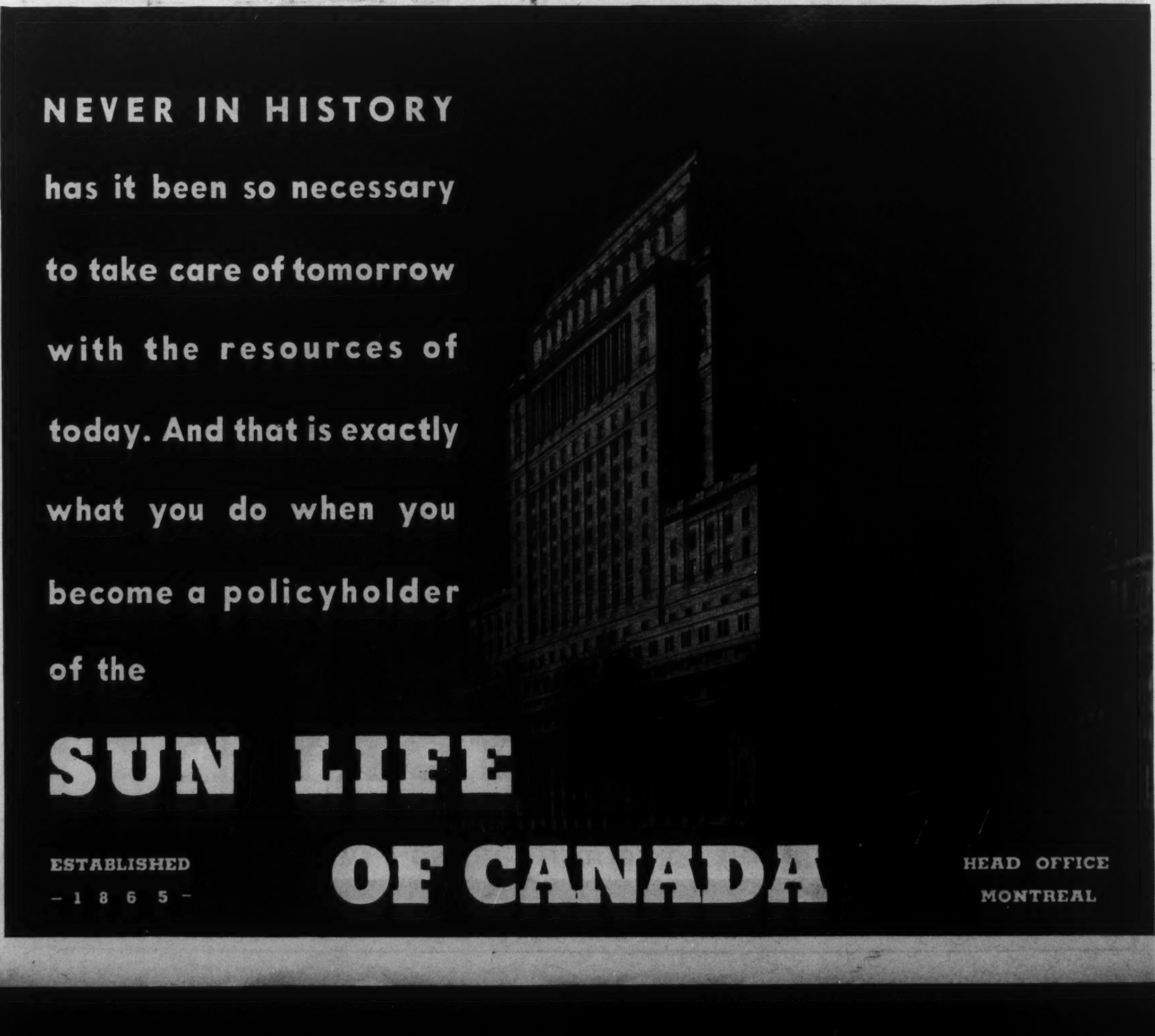

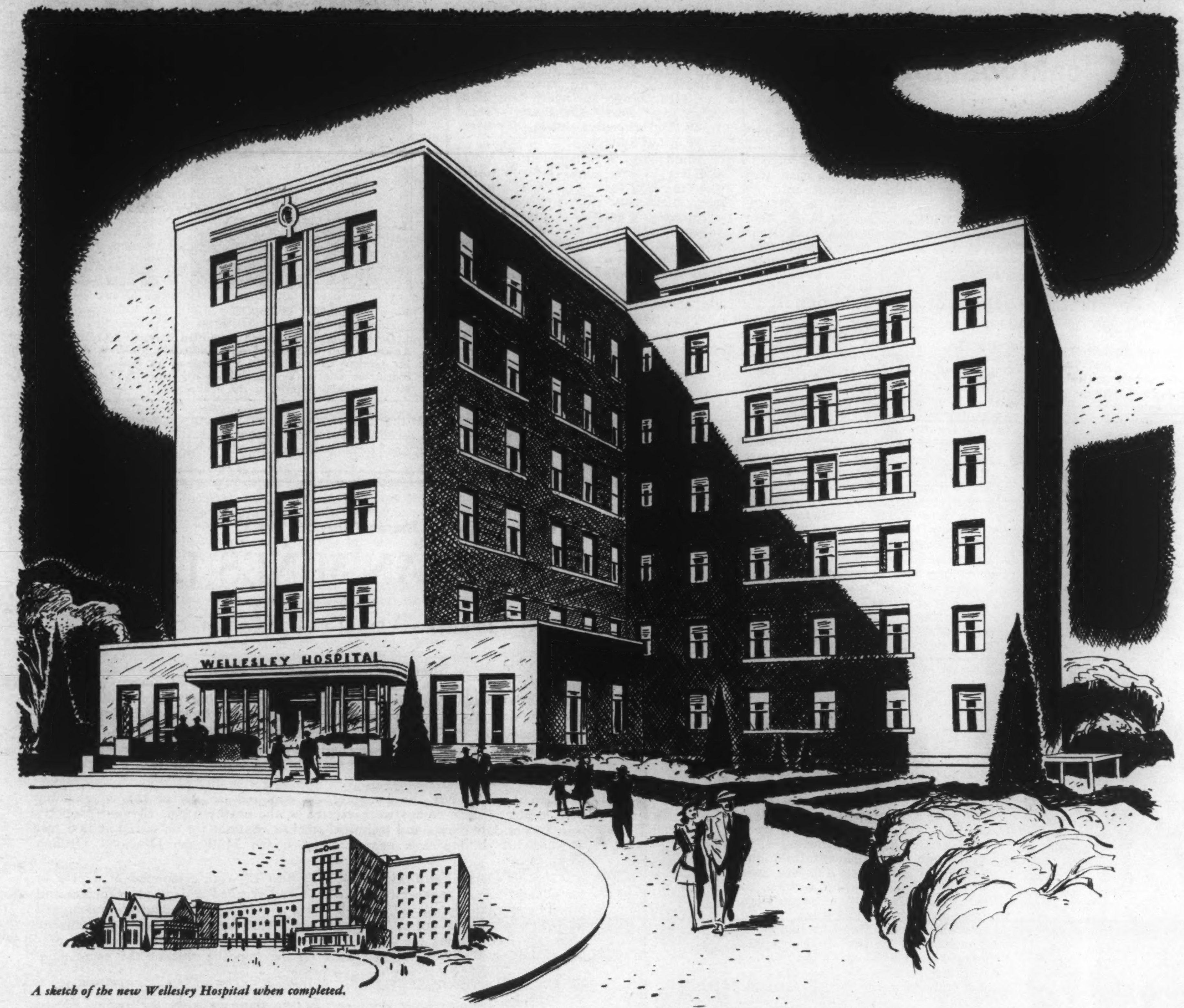

A sketch of the new Wellesley Hospital when completed.

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THE LONDON LETTER

Historic Westminster Hall Is to Become a Cloakroom for M.P.'s

By P. O'D.

For years Westminster Hall, the oldest and most beautiful part of the Parliament Buildings, was a forest of scaffolding. You couldn't see the hall for metal tubes, all tied together in the intricate patterns beloved of English builders. They reached from the floor to the roof, and indeed it was to repair the roof that they were erected—the wonderful hammer-beam roof built in the days of Richard II. Death-watch beetle had got into it, and reduced the core of the great oak beams to dust.

This work of restoration was finished before the war, but the war brought in a new lot of scaffolding—this time to support platforms for the fire-fighters in case the hall were bombed. Now this also has been cleared away. Westminster Hall is once more ready for use.

And what are they going to do with this famous and beautiful old hall, where Charles I was condemned to death, as were also Sir Thomas More and William Wallace, the Scottish hero, and Elizabeth's Earl of Essex, where Richard II was deposed and, centuries later, Oliver Cromwell installed as Protector? What are they going to do with it, my dears? They are going to turn it into a Members' cloakroom!

The truth of the matter is that it is very difficult to know what to do with Westminster Hall. For all its beauty and its storied past, it is one of the coldest public buildings in England. And that is saying a lot! With its thick stone walls and stone floor, it is chilly even in summer. In winter it is the sort of place that would make an Eskimo think of his nice warm igloo. The chill of centuries has gathered there.

No doubt adequate heating arrangements of some sort will be made, or it is hard to see how it could be used even as a cloakroom. The Member who would take off his overcoat there on a winter's day would be a very brave and hardy fellow indeed. And yet for hundreds of years it was used as the chief English lawcourt! The ancestors must have been a tough lot.

One quaint and rather amusing announcement in connection with this new use of the hall is that the traditional sword-tapes, which were always attached to the coat hooks in the old cloakroom, will no longer be supplied. Short of parking their swords in corners here and there, Members won't know what to do with the things.

It looks as if they would have to leave them at home. In case they should wish to slip out into St. James's Park and settle a point of honor with a fellow-Member, they will have nothing to do it with except an umbrella. This new Socialist Government is certainly making a clean sweep.

Death of Radio's Gardener

Many times I have wondered what it is that makes one person an effective broadcaster, while another person with things equally, or even more, interesting to say, and a voice as good or better, is ineffective. Some peculiar quality of the voice perhaps, something especially sympathetic in the personality—I don't know. There are so-called "photogenic" faces, and I suppose there are also "radiogenic" voices. You either have it or you haven't.

The late C. H. Middleton—"Mr. Middleton, the gardener"—who died two or three weeks ago, certainly had it. His little talks on gardening, which had been going on weekly for a dozen years or more, were one of the most popular features of the B.B.C. programs. Sunday after Sunday they were listened to by many thousands of people who hardly knew one flower from another, and who, if they had wanted to raise vegetables, would have had to do it in a window-box.

It is true that gardening is a pleasant sort of subject. It can also be made an appallingly dull one, but it never was with Middleton. You listened to his friendly, comfortable voice, and in a few minutes you had the feeling that there was loam on your boots and a spade or a watering-can in your hand, and you were watching the garden grow.

Not that he sentimentalized his subject, for he never did. He was entirely practical, and his services to the "Dig for Victory" campaign were immense. It was just that he did know about gardening—he had been a gardener all his life—and he loved it, and had the knack of getting his enthusiasm across to you. How he did it was his secret—if even he really knew.

Change for Mr. Eden

Now that Cabinet duties no longer weigh heavily on their shoulders and monopolize their time, former Ministers are going into business. Mr. Lyttelton has become head of Associated Electrical Industries. Lord Leathers, former Minister of War Transport, has gone back to the various firms of which he was either chairman or a director—there used to be over 50 of them! Mr. Eden has been appointed a director of the Westminster Bank. Naturally it would have to be the Westminster.

There is nothing surprising about the return to business of Lord Leathers and Mr. Lyttelton. They were both eminent business men before the the war—Lord Leathers in coal and shipping, and Mr. Lyttelton in the metal industry. But the case of Mr. Eden is different. He has never been in business. Except for the break of one year, when he resigned from the Foreign Office in 1938, he has been continuously in office since 1931.

Now at the age of 48 he makes his first entry into the City. It is not likely that he is at all nervous about it. Banking is not so different from diplomacy as all that; and Mr. Eden is a very shrewd, alert, and hard-headed person, in spite of that disarming charm of manner. He should be a valuable recruit to the Westminster Board. And banking should be a nice, restful change after the Foreign Office.

Indignant Film Critics

People in the United States, though probably not in Canada, seem to have been very much astonished by the attitude of English film critics to the film, "Objective Burma", in which Mr. Errol Flynn and a squad of heroes from the Warner Bros. studios were shown winning the war in Burma.

They seem to have been surprised that English critics did not like a dramatization of an achievement of the 14th Army, in which the 14th Army was never mentioned. They think English critics should have been more broad-minded.

Admittedly, English critics were decidely caustic about it—so caustic that the film was withdrawn after a very short run. But then critics are sensitive and earnest creatures, alive to implications that the ordinary film-goer blandly ignores. In this case, I am not at all sure that their feelings of indignation were shared by the cinema-public—any considerable portion of it.

I have talked to people who saw the film, including an officer back from the Burma campaign, and they seem to have found it very entertaining. They did not take it as a picture of the war in Burma, but merely as another piece of Hollywood bunkum.

They were certainly not indignant. All they asked was to be amused—and they were. But perhaps it is as well the film was withdrawn, if only as a reminder to Hollywood that it must not bank too much on the good-humored patience of this very tolerant public—or it won't bank so much by about £200,000.

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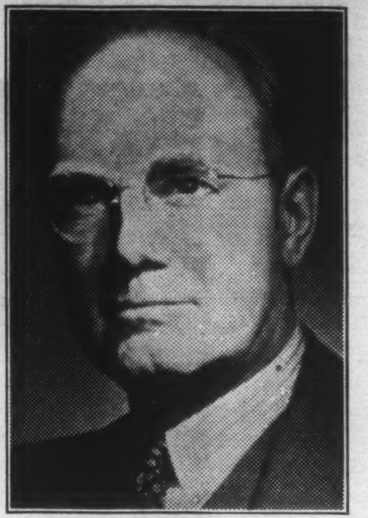

—Photo by Karsh

DR. F. A. GABY

J. Gerald Godsoe has been appointed Executive Vice-President of The British American Oil Company Limited succeeding Dr. F. A. Gaby, who is retiring. Mr. Godsoe takes office on discharge of his duties as Chairman of the Wartime Industries Control Board and Co-ordinator of Controls in the Department of Munitions and Supply in the near future.

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PROGRESS REPORT NO. 13

A brief summary of progress made since exploration of your Bourlamaque property was placed under the supervision of Theodore Koulomzine follows.

In view of the fact that Mr. Koulomzine performed the magnetometer survey of the Norseman acreage and provided the technical summary of that survey, your Board of Directors was of the belief that future exploration should be placed in his care.

Accordingly, Mr. Koulomzine was engaged in July of this year; three new, modern frame camps were erected in the northern part of your property to accommodate crews and technical staff; a contract for an initial 10,000 feet of diamond drilling was negotiated with the Matheson Diamond Drilling Company.

Up to October 4th, Holes Nos. 11 and 12 were completed at depths of 1,000 and 507 feet, respectively; No. 13 had reached a depth of 475 feet and No. 14 was standpiping. These holes form part of a pattern of drilling designed to test the area adjacent to the North contact of the Bourlamaque granodiorite plug where conditions are similar to those in which the great copper-gold ore-body of East Sullivan Mines occurs on the opposite side of the same plug.

UNDER DATE OF SEPTEMBER 26, 1945, T. KOULOMZINE REPORTED:

> "57 samples have been cut, but to date we have the results of only 24 samples, two of which, at the contact of the intrusive diorite and the acid volcanics, have shown interesting gold values in hole No. 11.
>
> | | | | | |
> |---|---|---|---|---|
> | 640.0-641.0 | $1.89 | over | 1 | foot |
> | 645.0-645.5 | $4.79 | over | 0.5 | foot |
>
> In addition to the above, hole No. 11 showed:
>
> (1) An interesting shear zone 10 ft. wide between 695 and 705.
> (2) A strong shear with open fractures between 940 and 948.
> (3) 1 ft. quartz vein at 436 in the diorite.
> (4) Numerous narrow stringers in the diorite, with quite heavy chalcopyrite mineralization. This would indicate that the copper mineralization has probably originated in the centre post intrusive mass."

Hole No. 12 showed: (1) A strong shear zone at 448-468, no assays available yet. (2) A number of quartz stringers up to 0.9 ft.

> "The program at present is to investigate by diamond drilling at 400 ft. intervals the area between the diorite mass and the Northern and Western boundaries of the property. This area is underlain by brecciated, agglomeratic acid volcanics which are easily mineralized and present excellent host rocks for copper mineralization."

Due performance of the terms of the underwriting and option agreement which your Company negotiated with strong financial interests, has resulted in $125,750.00 being placed in the treasury since the 1st of May last, 1945. Accordingly, a net amount of approximately $123,000.00 remains in the treasury after liquidation of all accounts, placing your Company in a particularly strong financial position.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederick Reid

President.

Dated at Toronto,
October 18th, 1945.

THE WEEK IN RADIO

Petrillo Lays Down Musical Law; Chairman Dunton of the C.B.C.

By FRANK CHAMBERLAIN

JAMES C. PETRILLO, president of the American Federation of Musicians is in the news again. He has notified six key American broadcasting outlets that they will have to employ twice as many musicians if a musical program carried on their present standard station is also duplicated on a frequency-modulation outlet.

The "Big Boss's" exact words are: "Beginning Monday, Oct. 29, 1945, wherever musicians play for F.M. broadcasting and A.M. broadcasting simultaneously, the same number of men must be employed for F.M. broadcasting as are employed for A.M. broadcasting, which means a double crew must be employed. Kindly govern yourself accordingly."

In answer to Mr. Petrillo's ruling, the National Broadcasting Co. issued the following statement: "We have no alternative, under Mr. Petrillo's order, but to discontinue, effective Monday, Oct. 29, 1945, the duplication of our A.M. programs containing music on our F. M. transmitters."

Mr. Petrillo's order would mean that if a concert by the New York Philharmonic orchestra were to be broadcast simultaneously by both A.M. and F.M. stations, a total of 208 musicians would have to be paid. There are 104 musicians in the Philharmonic Orchestra.

Now I'm not going to argue with Mr. Petrillo, because whoever argues with the head of the American Federation of Musicians usually comes out second best. New York broadcasters say that his order will set back frequency modulation radio several years. Duplication of programs was essential in the early development of F.M., according to those who should know. What will happen now is that transcriptions will be used on F. M. broadcasts, and live talent will have to go by the boards.

The New C.B.C. Chairman

One would much rather discuss the appointment of Davidson Dunton, young Montreal publisher, to the post of chairman of the C.B.C. Board of Governors. This is now a full-time, well-paid job. Previously the post had been held by Howard B. Chase, also of Montreal, but with Mr. Chase it was a part-time honorary appointment. A Parliamentary committee on radio some time ago recommended the creating of a full-time post, and for many months rumors have been flying around the country suggesting possible appointees. When 33-year-old "Davie" Dunton resigned from the general managership of the Wartime Information Board it was said he would return to his former job as editor of the Montreal *Standard.* But those who knew the inner workings at Ottawa suspected that young Dunton would be the man named for the C.B.C. chairmanship.

He is one of the few businessmen of Canada who found satisfaction with his war-time job in Ottawa. He liked life in the capital, got along well with its people, performed his tasks with energy and ability. His salary, it is reported, will be $15,000 a year. With Dr. A. Frigon managing the business and technical operations of the Corporation and Ernest L. Bushnell directing programs, most of Dunton's time will be spent in cultivating public goodwill toward the C.B.C. and its projects. His appointment is for three years. His friends will wish him well.

Other Appointments

While we're on the subject of the C.B.C. it might be noted here that an Order-in-Council has just confirmed the reappointment of Howard B. Chase and Réné Morin, of Montreal, and Mrs. Mary Sutherland, of Revelstoke, B.C. as members of the Board of Governors of the C.B.C. Their appointment is for a three-year-period.

Promotion has come to two senior officials of the Corporation. Charles Jennings, former assistant supervisor of programs, has become general supervisor of programs. Jean Beaudet, supervisor of music, has been given the post of director of the French network. He will continue to supervise music for the whole network. These are two well-earned promotions. Jennings, before he became an official of the Corporation, was regarded by listeners as one of the best announcers heard on the Canadian air-waves. His good sense of organization and diplomacy has served him well as an administrator. Music on the C.B.C., since Beaudet's appointment, has on the whole improved. No longer do you hear complaints that the music on the neworks is controlled by a special group of players.

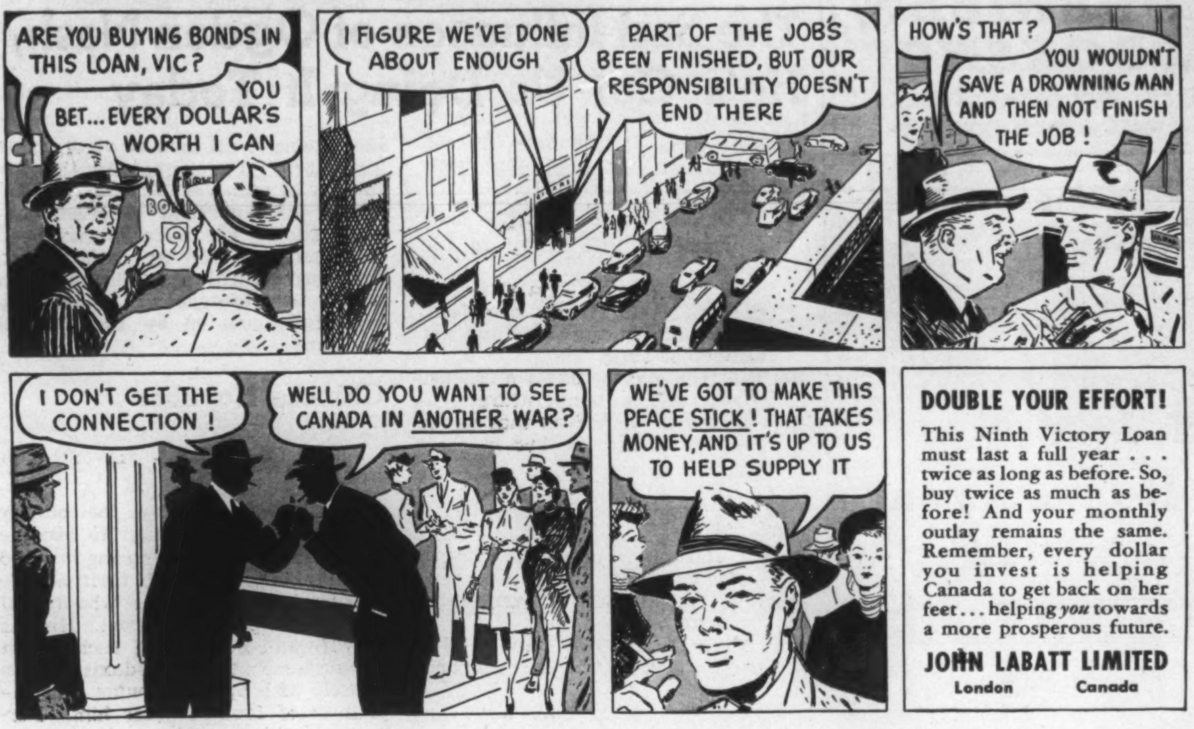
There is great need for a clarification of the duties of three other officials of the C.B.C. They are all in the drama field of broadcasting, but each appears to operate in his own little field, with little relation to the others. I refer to Andrew Allan, whose title is supervisor of drama for the C.B.C. Rupert Caplan, whose title is rather vague, but he produces and directs drama from Montreal and gives supervision to dramatic productions in other parts of the country, and J. Frank Willis, who is charged with producing and directing what are termed "feature dramatic productions". During the war Mr. Caplan's main duties were to produce and direct the broadcasts promoting the Victory Loans. Mr. Willis has been in charge of other special wartime broadcasts. Mr. Allen produces "Stage '46". Surely now that the war is over these three talented men should be placed in a single department and given new and clear-cut duties.

Now that the Victory Loan broadcasts are over, one feels a little freer to comment on the practice of bringing American stage, movie and screen stars to Canada. Early in the war I opposed this importing of American talent. I thought it was wrong. But every time Harry Sedgwick saw me he argued the point until he finally persuaded me that on a short-time campaign like the Victory Loan, when it was necessary to win a big audience at once, only big-time American stars had the drawing power to attract a huge audience. I think this is a pity. We have in Canada great and talented artists. I'll name two: The Happy Gang and Treasure Trail. Both these programs hold high audience ratings. If, when another year passes, it becomes necessary to launch another Victory Loan, might we suggest in all sincerity that we give Canadian talent a try.

Here and There

There are lots of other things to say, but space only for these: Fletcher Markle wrote the little playlet for Brian Aherne in the first Victory Loan show from Toronto. . .Bernard Braden wrote the playlet for Walter Huston. . .J. Frank Willis is refusing to join the Artists' Union in Toronto and there is discussion going on about the possibility of union action against "Music for Canadians", on which Willis appears. . . .Frank's brother, Austin is finding many important new assignments in radio this season. . .Austin's wife, Nancy Hanbury, has turned from radio announcing and is studying radio dramatics. . .Before this issue is out it will probably be announced that Lorne Greene has opened a new school of radio, teaching, script-writing, acting, producing and other aspects of radio. . .Dmitri Shostakovitch has been invited to come to this continent as guest conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra. . .Listeners have been commenting favorably on the way John Fisher handled the "frank talks" on the Victory Loan broadcasts.

ISN'T IT THE TRUTH? By Ti-Jos No. 90


ARE YOU BUYING BONDS IN THIS LOAN, VIC?
YOU BET... EVERY DOLLAR'S WORTH I CAN
I FIGURE WE'VE DONE ABOUT ENOUGH
PART OF THE JOB'S BEEN FINISHED, BUT OUR RESPONSIBILITY DOESN'T END THERE
HOW'S THAT?
YOU WOULDN'T SAVE A DROWNING MAN AND THEN NOT FINISH THE JOB!
I DON'T GET THE CONNECTION!
WELL, DO YOU WANT TO SEE CANADA IN ANOTHER WAR?
WE'VE GOT TO MAKE THIS PEACE STICK! THAT TAKES MONEY, AND IT'S UP TO US TO HELP SUPPLY IT

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Have you ever tried?

Have you ever attempted even the least bit of training, under competent guidance?

Or have you been sitting back, as it is so easy to do, waiting for the day to come when you will awaken, all of a sudden, to the discovery, "I *am* a writer"?

If the latter course is the one of your choosing, you probably *never will write.* Lawyers must be law clerks. Doctors must be internes. Engineers must be draftsmen. We all know that, in our time, the egg does come before the chicken.

It is seldom that any one becomes a writer until he (or she) has been writing for some time. That is why so many authors and writers spring up out of the newspaper business. The day-to-day necessity of writing—of gathering material about which to write—develops their talent, their insight, their background and their confidence as nothing else could.

That is why the Newspaper Institute of America bases its writing instruction on journalism—continuous writing—the training that has produced so many successful authors.

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Many people who *should* be writing become awe-struck by fabulous stories about millionaire authors, and therefore give little thought to the $25, $50 and $100 or more that can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on business, hobbies, homemaking, farming, gardening, sports, local, club and church activities, etc.—things that can easily be turned out in leisure hours, and often on the impulse of the moment.

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THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY J. E. MIDDLETON

The Sad Influence of Ogden Nash; He's Got Us Doing It Today

MANY LONG YEARS AGO, the collected poems of Ogden Nash. (McClelland & Stewart, $2.50.)

TO COME down to the office some morning a little loggy in the head,
A little gassy lower down, feeling that all your friends are dead,
Having a pain in the neck and not altogether sure
But that you may be in for a relaxed throat and a temperature;
And to find on your desk that day a pile of books to break your heart,
Seven plans to revise humanity,
Poems without urbanity,
Cockeyed Art,
Novels of rape or incest by morons blasphematory
Suitable only as fuel for furnace or crematory,
And all to be read *at once* to the bitter end, and in manner critical,
Whether wise or stupid, alive or dead, serene or mephitical,—

AND THEN

To find about half-way down in the terrible pile
A brand-new, erudite work by the Rajah of Smile,
The kingpin of all the modern satirical humorists
Who gives the English language some terrible twists;
The man who takes his words by the scruff of the neck
And *makes* them rhyme, obeying his nod and beck,
Until the reader must laugh himself into stitches,
Standing eager to catch whatever he pitches,—

IN SHORT

The cynical, carping, captious, fastidious man of dash,
The social analyst, ever praiseworthy Ogden Nash.

You can cheer up and cease exploring your symptoms of trouble
So you can wipe your glasses and read the whole book at the double.

•

Uninteresting Folk

ALL SUMMER LONG, by Wilder Hobson. (Collins, $2.75.)

THE proprietor of a high-toned gambling-house in Brooklyn (late of Sing Sing) engages a personable young woman, with a hard finish, as lobster-bait. The lobsters, in consequence, flock to his roulette table and his poker dens. One is an ex-Harvard playboy, another is an emperor of the scrap metal and junk interest. A third is an advertising man prosperous enough to hate himself and all the world. Supplementary figures from Hollywood and elsewhere fill in the background. All of the men are drunk nine-tenths of the time and partially sober for one-tenth, and naturally in this condition are in great fettle for philosophical disputation and amorous adventure.

In the main, the girl is uncooperative but in the end gets engaged to the scrap-metal man who has consequent trouble with his current mistress. Anyone who can find this tale interesting as "straight" stuff needs his head read. If it be intended as a burlesque it's not broad enough to put the reader in a properly scornful mood.

•

Regional Anthology

MID-COUNTRY, The Best Writings from the Heart of America, Edited by Lowry C. Wimberly. (Oxford, $4.50.)

MANY writers of eminence have grown up in the Middle States and have reflected in much of their work the life and character of the region. Among them are Stephen Vincent Benét, Erskine Caldwell, J. Frank Dobie, Mark Van Doren, Robert Frost, Edgar Lee Masters, Wallace Stegner; all men of vigor, taste and charm. For sponsoring this anthology of mid-West writing the University of Nebraska deserves congratulation. The selection has been intelligent as well as catholic and the biographical appendix is most useful for reference. The book is beautifully printed by the Crowell Company.

•

Chinese Novelist

RICKSHAW BOY, a novel by Lau Shaw (McClelland and Stewart $3.00).

A LAD comes up from the country to Pekin determined to become a rickshaw-boy. He is strong in wind and limb, honest and thrifty. He has no living relatives who might command a partial support. He has no wife and no hope of such a soft embarrassment. He disdains to ruin himself with opium or wine, and the plainest of food satisfies him. Perhaps (he thinks) if he could save ten cents a day for a thousand days he could buy a rickshaw of his own. But in the meantime he must hire himself to a rich owner of rickshaws.

Three years later his ambition is achieved. For ninety-six dollars he gets a marvellous new rickshaw. He is hardly settled in his pride of ownership when soldiers rob him of his treasure and make him an unwilling batman. He escapes, on the edge of a battle, taking with him three deserted camels, sells them for a pittance and works his way back to Pekin to make a new start.

The elderly, ugly daughter of the old man who gives him a job takes a fancy to him, but he is shamed by her and runs away. Again and again she finds him to his distress, for he has found—and lost—Little Lucky One, a true sweetheart.

Seldom does one read of a fiction hero so lovable and fine as Happy Boy, or a scene-setting so fresh and complete. Structure and characterization are admirable and the theme —the iron constancy of the Chinese people—is built up by implication rather than by argument. Plenty of Western writers might study this Chinese novelist's technique with profit to themselves and their readers.

The translation by Evan King is a notable piece of English.

•

The Crime Calendar

By J. V. McAREE

EITHER Patrick Quentin's **Puzzle for Wantons** (Musson, $2.50) is very different from his other puzzle stories or our own tastes and judgment in such matters are very different from those of some other reviewers. For we have read some enthusiastic notices of the other books. Whatever merits **Puzzle for Wantons** may have are obscured from us by the simple but dominating fact that the story is flatly incredible from beginning to end. . . Much more to our liking is **You'll Be Sorry** by Samuel Rogers (Musson, $2.50) though credibility is not its strongest point either. Mr. Rogers is a master of suspense and has a sharp eye for character. This book is fully up to the standard of its predecessor **Don't Look Behind You . . .**

I, Said the Fly (Musson, $2.50) is an English murder mystery by Elizabeth Ferrars, who, so far as we are concerned, is a newcomer. It is sufficiently baffling to satisfy the most exacting addicts and presents some admirable character drawing. There may be readers who will think the author did not play altogether fairly with them, but we do not object to the way the solution comes to light.

All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased by postal or money order to "Saturday Night Book Service," 73 Richmond Street W., Toronto 1.

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THE BOOKSHELF

An Electrical Family is Tended And Brought Up By a Maid

HORN OF PLENTY, a novel, by Valma Clark. (Collins, $2.75.)

INTO the Rathbone farmhouse, after the death of the gentle mistress, came a roly-poly, fifteen year old girl, Effie Larkin, to look after the four children and in general to "do for" the family. Their father was a mighty man of infinite contradictions and explosive temper who had to be handled with tact, if at all. Effie couldn't prevent him from marrying a loud and sputtering neighbor, and when three more children came she "did for" them as well, even after the divorce which came after long threatenings.

She had practically adopted the family. Indeed she was secretly proud of its craggy individuality, its tendency to be boisterous and wrong-headed. She was always getting somebody out of scrapes, smoothing out wrinkles and mending tears in the fabric of their living, and doing all this with no feeling that she was in any degree extraordinary.

It's a gay, though serious, tale, full of drama, rich in characterization and written with humor, understanding and charm. The Rathbones are alive, and it's a pleasure to watch them roaring through an unfriendly world in full charge of a guardian angel who is angelic only infrequently.

•

The Last Van Loon

ADVENTURES AND ESCAPES OF GUSTAVUS VASA, by Hendrik Willem Van Loon. Illustrated by the author. (McClelland & Stewart $3.00.)

HERE is the last of the cheerful stories of old times and famous men which made the name of the late Mr. Van Loon known in many countries. It deals with the early 1500's when Christian, King of Denmark, got bigger and bigger ideas, mostly relating to the expansion of his kingdom at the expense of his neighbors. His mercenary soldiers from Switzerland and Germany had terrorized Sweden, and the King, who was Christian only in name, was hanging various Danes who questioned his policies. Gustavus Vasa, a young noble, whose family had been exterminated by the King's decree, was exiled to Sweden and there he stirred the people to revolt. So in due time Sweden became a separate nation with Gustavus as its first King. The book is written for young people—if they can get it away from the older members of the family.

•

A Rousing Sea-Tale

THE MAN ON THE RAFT, by Felix Riesenberg, Jr. (Dodd, Mead, $2.50.)

MANY thrilling tales have enlivened the newspapers in recent years. Indeed the writers of adventure-fiction must have been hard put to it even to match the truth. But Mr. Riesenberger is a sea-specialist brimming with experience in the South Pacific. The reader who goes a-sailing with him learns much about ships and foreign shores and has a thumping spy-tale to boot. This book is written "for older boys." There is no top age-limit given, but "older boys" up to, say, 80 will enjoy it.

•

Sex and Love

PSYCHOLOGY OF SEX RELATIONS, by Theodor Reik. (Oxford, (Oxford, $3.75.)

FREUD'S "libido" had a broader significance in his own mind and teaching than that adopted by many of his disciples. The assumption of psychiatrists that love and veneration, whether low or lofty, are mere phases of the biological sex-drive even in infants clinging to their parents, is held, by this writer, to be a distortion of the master's concept. He says, "The genius of Freud as a psychologist will be more and more recognized and admired. His libido system, however, will, I am afraid have the sad destiny which Herbert Spencer once bemoaned in speaking of 'a beautiful theory that was murdered by a gang of brutal facts'."

Sex is biological. Love is not subject to test-tube investigation. Probably in the cave-man era woman was a convenience for the satisfaction of man's physical needs, never more. With this starting point Dr. Reik discusses all phases of sex-release, contrasting the physical and spiritual effects and coming to the same conclusion that poets long ago reached intuitively.

The book is well organized and graciously written, though by no means tender in criticism of modern psychoanalytic practice.

•

Animal Crackers

FOUR FANTASTICS, by Margaret Friskey, pictures by Laucia Patton. (Musson, $1.00 each.)

PICTURE books for Christmas usually come to Canada from the United States. Here is a group of quartos for the very young sponsored by a Canadian publisher. They are animal fairy stories with a minimum of big-type text and a maximum of radiant and humorous drawing. **Three Smart Squirrels and Squee** tell of the little squirrel who was always forgetting what he was told to do. **Corporal Crow** organizes a military campaign against the Japanese beetle, being much disturbed by an idler of the flock named Inky. **Grandfather Frog** is greatly disturbed because the beavers are raising the level of his native puddle, and does something about it, and **The Seven Diving Ducks** owe much to No. 7 who disliked the water and wanted to learn to swim on the piano stool. All four are quite mad and desperately moral.

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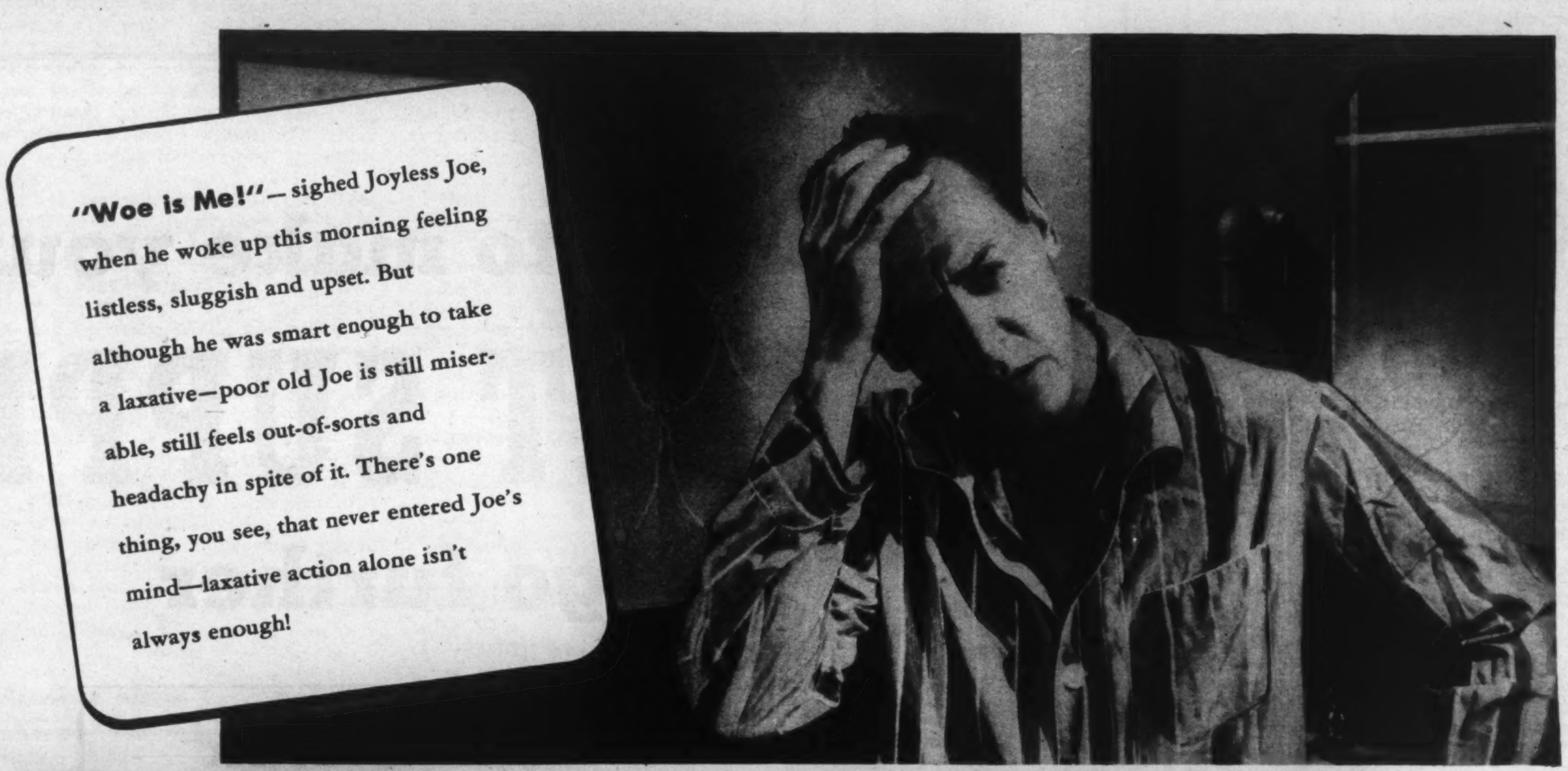
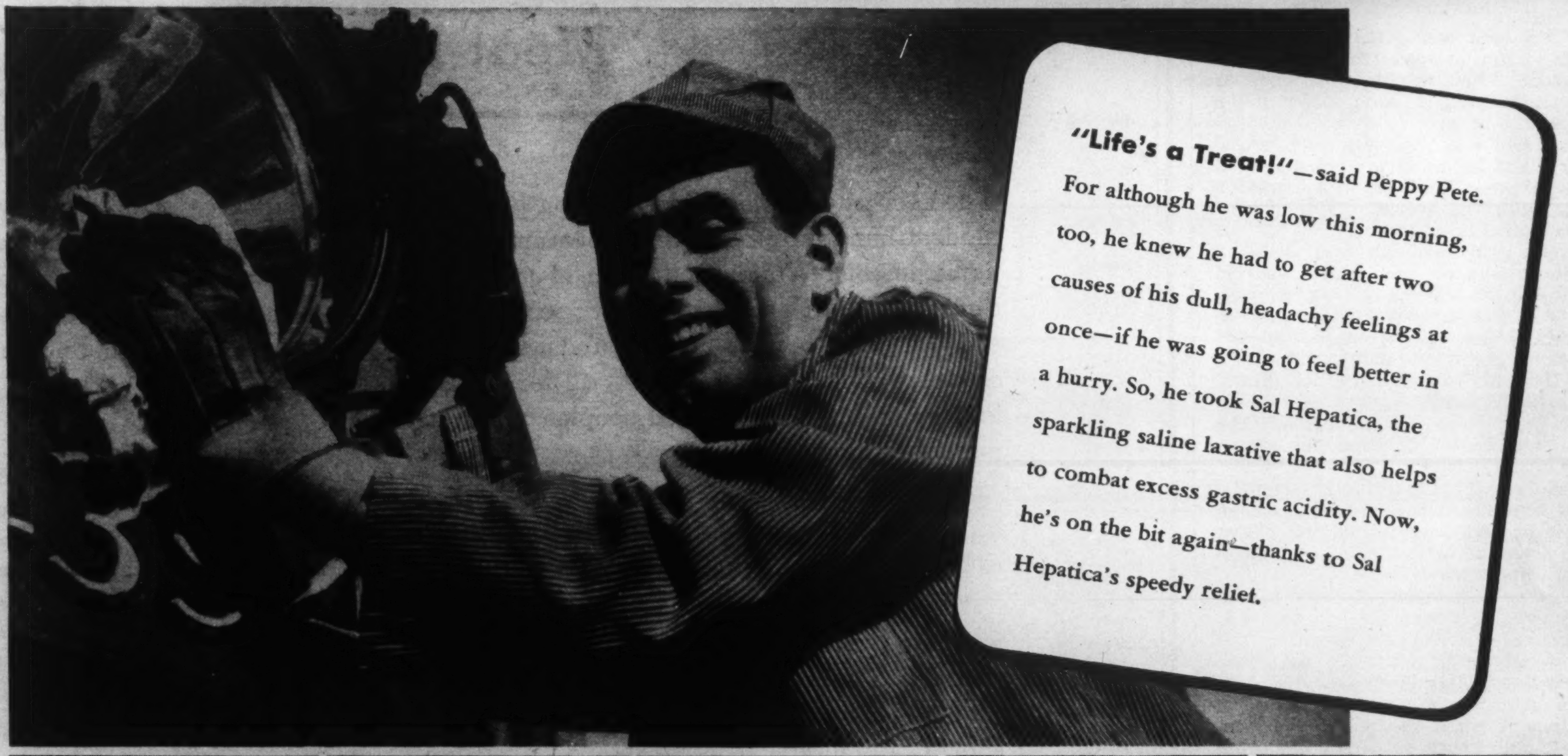
DOMINION SEED HOUSE - GEORGETOWN, ONT.



"Woe is Me!"—sighed Joyless Joe, when he woke up this morning feeling listless, sluggish and upset. But although he was smart enough to take a laxative—poor old Joe is still miserable, still feels out-of-sorts and headachy in spite of it. There's one thing, you see, that never entered Joe's mind—laxative action alone isn't always enough!



"Life's a Treat!"—said Peppy Pete. For although he was low this morning, too, he knew he had to get after two causes of his dull, headachy feelings at once—if he was going to feel better in a hurry. So, he took Sal Hepatica, the sparkling saline laxative that also helps to combat excess gastric acidity. Now, he's on the bit again—thanks to Sal Hepatica's speedy relief.

"It works quickly—usually within an hour."
"It's gentle, pleasant—leaves no disagreeable after-effects."
"It's good for a wide variety of common ailments."
"You save money when you buy the large, Family Size."
"Combats excess gastric acidity as well as constipation."

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WORLD OF WOMEN

Pas de Deux: Hotel Room with and Without Certain Reservations

By MARJORIE WILKINS CAMPBELL

SHE stood in front of him in the reservations queue at the "Royal Edward Hotel". Waiting, he studied the back of her neck, and liked it. A lovely neck with the texture of a very fine peach. The sight of it sent a tingling sensation through him, which in turn started a thought. Suppose — just suppose he kissed it, on toward the ear and just where the hair curled upward. It was provocative enough, that slim sweep of slim neck, the shining, up-brushed hair, the forward lilting hat. Suppose he bent slightly forward, as he could so easily do, placed a hand on each of her shoulders — they looked very trim under the soft brown fur — and kissed that little hollow.

The thought was most intriguing. It was tempting, just like the neck. What a ripple would run through the queue, he thought, what a dash of excitement leaven the 8 a. m. gloom of the great barn of a rotunda. A smile, which no one saw, touched his dark eyes and twitched at his pleasantly satanic mouth. Yes, it was a neck to be kissed, and probably no one ever tried from that angle.

Housing Problem

They edged forward. The movement raised her fur collar well up to the hair line and suppressed his whim. His thoughts switched. A hot bath! And a sleep! Truly there were advantages in being an astronomer. Top among them was being able to have that hot bath and a sleep before the day's or rather, the night's, work. He missed her name as he thought of his advantages.

"Sorry, we haven't a room anywhere."

"But . . ."

"It's even worse than during the war," said the voice from behind the wicket. "You might come back at seven, though I can't offer much hope."

In her 8 a. m. daze she moved aside and he, in turn, leaned against the wicket. Soon he was handed a key with the words, "Nine-eleven." The words aroused her.

"But why couldn't you make a reservation for me, too?" she demanded. "I wired."

"We take reservations strictly in order." The voice from behind the wicket spoke as though it had repeated the words a million times. "I'm very sorry."

"Tough luck," sympathized the astronomer. "I do hope you get in somewhere else."

"So do I!" she echoed fervently, and he realized that the nape of her neck had not been misleading. "I've got a terrific week, and I never sleep in an upper berth."

It was just seven when he passed the evening queue on his way out. She was there again, wearing the same supple brown coat, the same hat minus some of its lilt. Her face was white with fatigue, her eyes enormous when she recognized him. She'd be a knock-out if she had some sleep, he reflected.

"What, you here again!" he exclaimed. "No luck?"

Star Shift

"No luck anywhere. Not a room to be had. I've tried every hotel twice and all the rooming houses I could find." Her voice trailed off as she moved up toward the wicket. The droop of her shoulders soon informed him there still was no accommodation at the "Royal Edward."

"Sit down," he suggested. "We'll see if we can't think of a hotel you haven't tried."

But she had tried them all. "And I can't go to my friends. They're all filled up or live too far out."

"You never can work at your friends' homes," he said, and sat thinking for a moment. "Look here." He turned to her. "I've got a solution, if you'll accept it. I'm an astronomer, about to photograph some special stars out at the observatory. We work long hours this time of year. You could easily have my room from 8 p.m. until 8 a.m. . "

"Oh, but I — really, I couldn't do that."

"You'll probably have to," he retorted. "We often slept in shifts during the war."

"But the war's over."

"Only the fighting apparently. If you don't like the wartime simile, how about Gilbert & Sullivan? They did a nice shift stunt in Cox and Box. Remember? The landlady who put up two lodgers, day and night, in the same room?"

She smiled in spite of her fatigue.

"We'll probably never see each other, unfortunately," he told her. "I'll leave the key when I go out in the evening; you leave it in the morning. With different clerks on duty, no one need ever know anything about it."

"You are thoughtful. I — I don't know what else to do."

She wanted to sing the doxology when she finally got into the warm, fragrant bath, thinking of the comfort of that blessed bed which she had turned down, ready to slip into. Relaxed, she thought of him, a "semi-Sir Galahad". Like a kitten she stretched and the water caressed her body. She reached for a towel.

Only one bath towel and two small hand towels! But, of course, this was a single room. Dare she leave a note asking him to order more towels? Meantime, she must use the one towel and wash it out. She hung it over the radiator to dry. Towels — and sheets; they'd need another set of sheets, she thought as she slid into the gorgeous, yielding bed. Towels— and sheets. Towels — and sheets, ticked his alarm clock as she slept.

She left a sealed note in the morning, explaining how she had carefully turned the sheets before making the bed; the clean pillow case was on top. And would he ask for an extra bath towel, as well as the sheets?

The answering note was the first thing she looked for when she switched on the light that evening. It was propped against the desk lamp where she had left hers.

"Dear Mrs. Box," he had written in a huge, though very legible hand. "Or do you prefer being Mrs. Cox? Regulations prevent us having two lots of sheets, though we may have an extra towel. The bed will be

How to make your

MEAT SUPPLY

go further

A bulletin on "Meat-Extenders"

The necessity for Meat Conservation has been made abundantly clear by Government announcements. World production of meat has decreased, due to war disorganization, droughts, man-power shortages and many other causes. At the same time the call for help in feeding the under-nourished peoples of Europe cannot be ignored.

Canada has accepted Meat Conservation as it did before, as a humane measure aimed at helping millions less fortunate than ourselves.

With a little ingenuity the average housewife can overcome the meat scarcity by many nourishing substitutes, but it is also important that in times of shortage every scrap of meat should be utilized . . . none should be wasted.

The problem of serving up left-overs in a palatable fashion, which is one of the best means of extending your meat supply, has been dealt with scientifically . . . from the standpoint of dietetics, with an eye also on flavour . . . by H. J. Heinz Company in a booklet: "57 Ways to Use Heinz Condensed Soups."

Two recipes from this book are quoted below as examples of how Heinz Condensed Vegetable Soups will help you meet the meat shortage. Use of soups in this manner not only help to extend your leftover meat, they also add variety, nourishment and flavour to your meals.

MEAT PIE

Brown 1 cup diced left-over meat in 2 tbs. fat. Add a 10-oz. tin Heinz Condensed Vegetable Soup, 1 cup water, ½ tsp. salt and dash of cayenne pepper. Combine thoroughly. Pour into well-greased casserole. Prepare half of standard recipe for baking powder biscuits. Pat dough to quarter-inch thickness and cut with 2-inch biscuit cutter. Arrange 8 biscuits on top of meat. Bake 20 min. in hot oven. (400 degrees F.).

BEEF STEW

Sauté a small onion, diced, and 2 tbs. chopped green pepper in 2 tbs. fat. Add 1 cup diced leftover meat. Brown. Add a 10-oz. tin Heinz Condensed Vegetable Soup, 1 cup water, ½ tsp. salt, dash of cayenne pepper. Simmer until heated thoroughly. Serves 3.

There are 55 other recipes in the 40-page booklet recently published under the title: "57 Ways to use Heinz Condensed Soups." Write for a free copy to this company at 420 Dupont Street, Toronto.

H. J. HEINZ COMPANY OF CANADA LTD.

made up each day before you come in. I'm enjoying this very much. Yours, Cox."

Well, in a way, so was she. And it was only for a few days. Her note to him was merely a thank-you, left not without hope.

His reply was there.

"Dear Mrs. Box. There seems to be a shortage of soap. Will you try to get us some? My hours miss the shops. You might use the chest with the mirror, and I'll keep my stuff in the other one. Can we share the desk? Yours, Cox."

Dinner At Seven

"Dear Mr. Cox," she wrote in reply. "I feel guilty about the soap. I used it for the towel and some stockings. But I'll find some, somewhere. Both varieties. Yours gratefully, Mrs. Box."

The unscented brand, she noted, was not touched. Apparently he liked hers. It gave them something in common. And she liked his tidy ways. Smiling to herself, she looked at the striped pajamas hanging at one end of the clothes closet, with his extra suit and dressing gown on adjacent hooks. A pair of enormously heavy brogues were on the floor, at the same end. She giggled. "It's like a romantic, old-fashioned novel," she thought. "His things hanging beside hers!" And they hardly knew each other! She looked at her pink negligee and mules a long time before she finally hung them up at the other end of the closet.

"Necessity," she said to herself "Nothing else would make me hang up my nightie in the same closet as a strange astronomer's pajamas!"

His note was there as usual in the evening. "We seem almost settled," she read. "Could we have your picture on the desk to more or less complete the job?"

Well, that was something. Should she be offended or flattered? Yet the portrait she had brought up to be framed was really lovely. A picture on the desk wasn't out of the way. And she was leaving in a couple of days. She decided to remind him of that in the daily note; she was very, very grateful, and she hoped he would enjoy her picture "when he wasn't sleeping."

"Dear Mrs. Box," she read, later. "I'm going to stay awake all day, unless you'll be kind enough to dine with me. Will you, please. At seven? The head waiter will know my table. Ask for Treleaving, not — yours Cox."

That was the least she could do, she decided in the morning. But it must end there. She made up her mind definitely, just in case he should suggest further dates. Anything more would spoil the affair. A *pas de deux*, that's what it was. They met, did a little ballet up and down, in and out, and that was all. She put on her best black crepe suit with the hand-made blouse, and phoned for a hair appointment.

There were roses on the table and he was waiting for her, handsome in a distinguished way, his features satanic, but pleasantly so.

"You look marvellous when you've had some sleep," he said.

"Even you look nicer when I've had some sleep. I was so tired that evening, I was afraid I wouldn't know you if we met."

Another Affair

His dark eyes sought hers, appraisingly.

"You'd be amazed if I told how I'd know you for sure."

"How?" she sat back and regarded him, blue eyes sparkling below a truly dangerous hat.

"By the back of your neck. I studied it till I wanted to kiss it!"

"Really, Mr. Cox . . ."

"Don't be furious, please. I couldn't help wanting to kiss the nape of a lovely neck when I queued behind one, could I? It's like wanting to throw a stuffed tomato at the shirt front of a tiresome dinner speaker . ."

"Only you never expect to do it."

"Anything is possible."

"And some things are most improbable. Thank you for your notes."

"I'd like to see a complete set." He sat back now, and regarded her. "Wouldn't you?"

"I'd rather hear about astronomy."

It was then she remembered. Suddenly, like a light, the word astronomy made her aware of the storm raging outside, the low clouds, as opaque as eiderdown.

"There's a blizzard," she exclaimed. "How can you possibly photograph stars on a night like this?"

"I can't," he told her. "But don't be alarmed. I've plenty of calculating to do."

"What a relief! Though I could go on the train tonight — at eleven."

"And lose your good looks again staying awake all night!"

"You are nice to think of my appearance. But I must go tomorrow. I've got a reservation."

"Then would you —" he leaned forward, "would you have dinner with me again? Tomorrow?"

She wanted to accept. He was interesting. He really had been kind and thoughtful. But it wouldn't do. You never knew what to do with an anticlimax.

"Oh, I couldn't really. And I shouldn't need your room again, you know."

"But we could still have dinner . . ."

She glanced at the roses. And then she smiled at him. "The shift was a wonderful solution, Mr. Cox. But," gently she pushed away her coffee cup, "if we met again, we might get to know one another, you know. And that — well, that would be another affair." She gathered up her bag and gloves. "It's eight p.m. . . . Good night, and thank you!"

• •

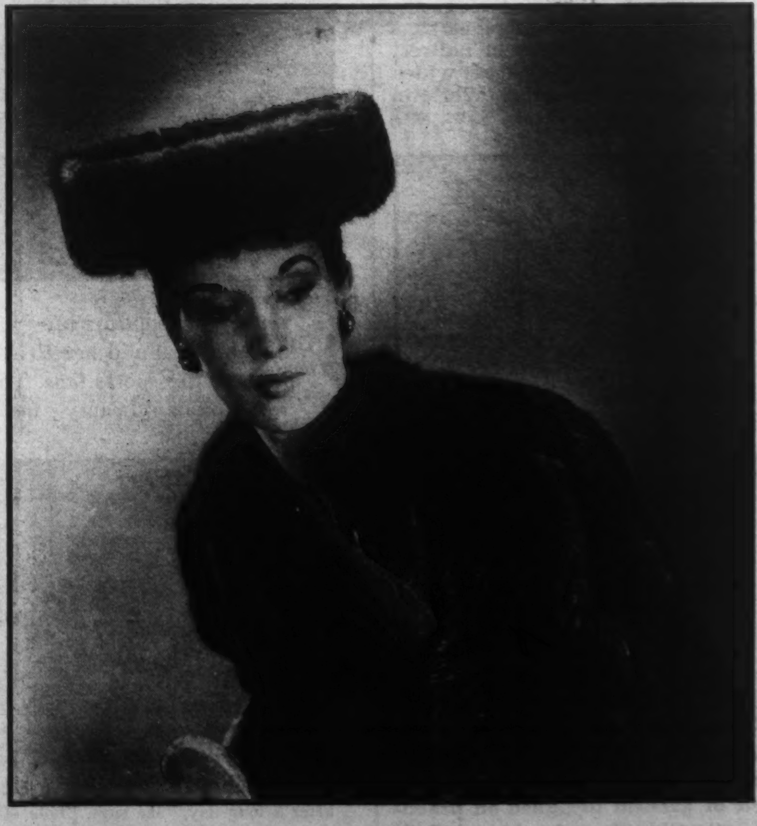
War's Top Secret Kept by a Woman

A WOMAN who worked for nearly a year in a specially blacked out room under heavy security regulations and who made the original cardboard scale models from which "Mulberry", the great prefabricated harbor, eventually grew, is in Canada.

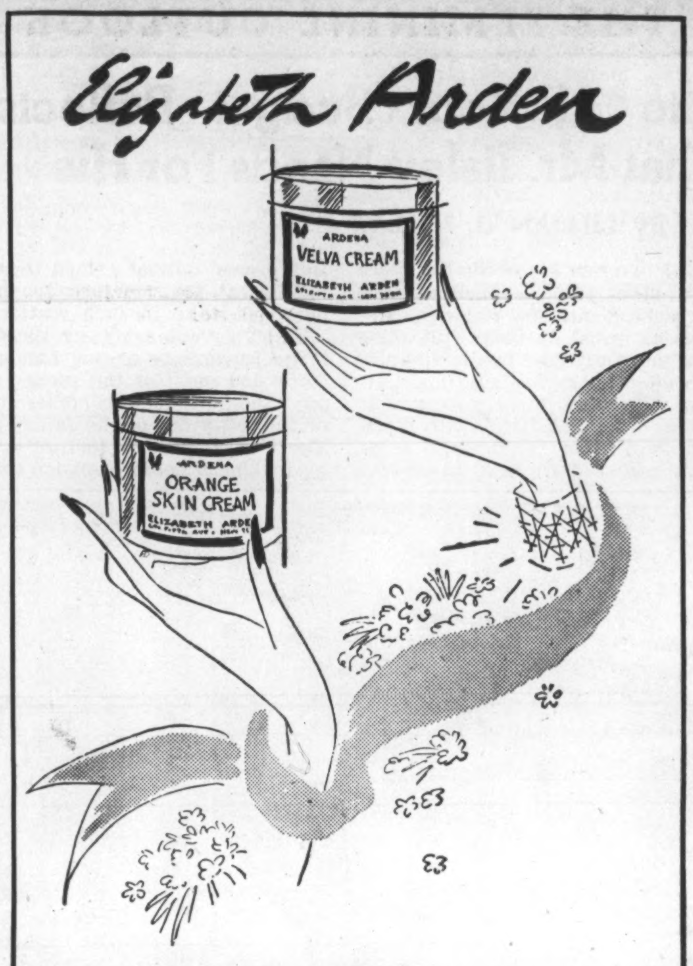
She is Mrs. Masika Cheslyn Lancaster, personal assistant to Colonel V. C. Steer-Webster, O.B.E., in charge of the Mulberry Mission to Canada. Mrs. Lancaster, whose husband, Major Pat Lancaster of the 3rd Hussars, has been a prisoner of war in Java for the past three years, was picked after the Quebec Conference of 1943, because of her special art training, to work on Mulberry. She was the only woman so honored.

In the actual operation of Mulberry from D-Day onwards, Mrs. Lancaster was in charge of the War Office Operations Room. She actually built the relief map of Mulberry now on view with the Exhibition on the basis of signals to and from Normandy; and when her chief was over in France, kept Churchill up to date on developments.

Many months later, she was allowed to break her secret by showing the models to members of the Lords and Commons. Last spring she visited Paris to explain Mulberry to the women of France.



The hat of precious fur is a mid-winter fashion of exceptional elegance and distinction. Mme. Reine, the New York designer, does this tambourine hat in black velvet bordered with mink, to be worn with mink furs or dinner costumes. An upswept coiffure emphasizes hat's symmetry.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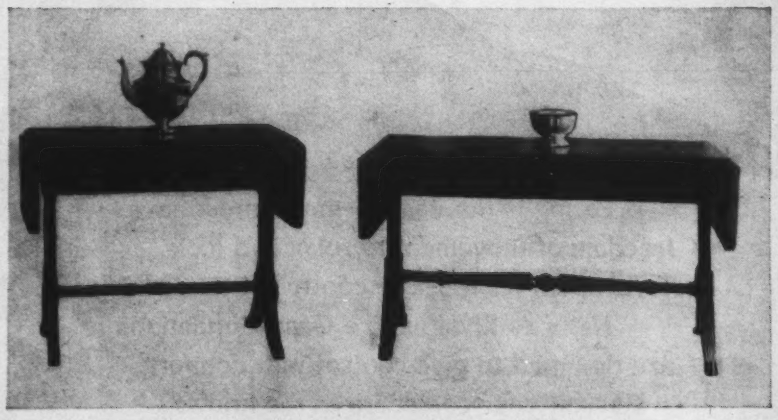
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THE FEMININE OUTLOOK

State of Your Budget Reflects What Mr. Ilsley Needs For His

By LILLIAN D. MILLAR

WHILE women are becoming more and more public minded and are ever reaching into new fields of public service, most of them still fight shy of the matter of public finance. "It would take a chartered accountant to understand these government accounts," they complain (with much justification). Or, "such huge sums confuse me, I can't take them in." But women cannot afford to remain indifferent, for they have too great a personal stake in such matters.

Today governments are spending a large percentage of our national income and most of the money which pays these public bills comes directly or indirectly out of the family purse. There is no need to torture yourself by making a comprehensive study of public accounts in all their complexity, but you should have a general picture of government financing, a clear idea as to where governments get their money and how it is spent.

Let us look at the position of the federal government, the chief taxing body. According to the statement for the year ending March 31, 1945, presented to parliament recently by Mr. Ilsley, last year the government spent $5,245 millions. Of this amount $4,418 millions went for war expenditures, $767 millions for ordinary government expenses and $60 millions for capital and other expenditures. (If these large sums disturb you, you might find it simpler to forget about the millions and to consider the amounts as dollars.)

How was this huge sum collected? After tapping every available source of taxation and other revenue, the government was able to raise $2,687 millions, just about half the amount needed. To get the money to cover the balance of $2,558 millions, it borrowed from the people by means of victory bonds and the compulsory savings portion of income tax.

Where did all this money come from? Out of your pocket and mine and that of every other Canadian. No one escaped.

At Great Pain

Most of the Government revenue came from taxes. At great pain to the taxpayer, some $1,336 millions was extracted in direct taxes (excluding compulsory savings). Direct taxes are those which are levied directly on incomes or profits of persons or corporations. Roughly speaking, individuals paid about half of these direct taxes while companies paid the other half. The total paid by companies was made up of $276 millions paid in income taxes and $466 millions in excess profits taxes.

You are quite familiar with the personal income tax and you know the impact it has made on your income, but you may not have considered how the income tax paid by companies may affect the family pocketbook. Most of the companies which pay these income taxes are the ones which supply you with goods and services. The amount of income tax they pay is included in the cost of the goods they produce and therefore is part of the price you pay for their goods. The excess profits tax paid by companies is a tax on profits after all expenses have been considered and therefore does not affect cost of production. But it does reduce the amount paid in dividends to shareholders. Therefore in the final analysis, a company's income tax is absorbed by all consumers of the product of the company, its excess profits tax by its shareholders.

In addition to these direct taxes, the government extracted from the people's pocketbooks, more or less painlessly, $813 millions in indirect taxes. Indirect taxes are those which are levied on commodities. While in the first instance these taxes are paid by the producer or distributor, they are passed on to the consumer in the price of the article and therefore are actually paid by you. Last year you, the Canadian consumer, paid $267 millions for customs and excise duties because these duties were included in the price you paid for imported goods. In the same manner you paid $534 millions for sales tax and other commodity taxes.

Thus you will see that you, the public, either as consumer or investor, had to dig into your pocket to pay both direct and indirect taxes and by your compulsory savings and your bonds you contributed the money needed to cover the government deficit. In all, the amount thus paid last year by the people of Canada is equal to more than $450 for every man, woman and child in the Dominion. Is there any wonder that you have had difficulty in balancing the family budget?

"But," you say, "now that the war is over, things will soon right themselves." But will they? Can we expect taxes to sink anywhere near to pre-war levels? In his recent budget speech Mr. Ilsley announced a cut of 16% in income taxes and a net reduction of 20% in excess profits taxes. But at the same time he forecast that "our total requirements over the next 12 months are likely to be as much as $4,000 millions and with these tax reductions we cannot expect to cover more than $2,000 millions of revenues." Thus, while expenditures will be down nearly $1,250 millions from the $5,245 millions

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2. For the Record. Hugh watches as his lovely bride signs the Church Register on their wedding day . . . making it official for another glamorous deb who treasures her beauty with Woodbury!

Honeymoon

FOR ANOTHER WOODBURY DEB

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3. "A Woodbury Facial Cocktail is just right after a long day," she says. "Lots of mild, creamy Woodbury lather, a quick massage, and then a double rinse—warm, then cold."

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4. For Romance—for a lovelier complexion, use the soap that's *made* for the *skin alone.* Try Woodbury Facial Soap—made in cake form only, with a costly ingredient for mildness.

BACK UP YOUR FIGHTING MAN—BUY WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES AND STAMPS ★ MADE IN CANADA

paid last year, revenues will also be lower and there still will be a deficit of $2,000 millions. To obtain the funds necessary to cover this amount we are now being asked to subscribe to the 9th Victory Loan. This is our first responsibility.

We must face the fact that even though we have stopped fighting, we will have to continue to pay the costs of war. Our armed forces must be paid until they have been brought home and have been demobilized. They must receive gratuities to help to recompense them for the lost years. They must be trained for suitable work. The sick and wounded must be treated and cared for.

Even after the rehabilitation period is over war costs will go on. We are going to have to maintain a much larger standing army than we had before 1939. Our veterans will continue to need medical and other care and pensions must be paid to the disabled and to the dependents of those who lost their lives. (Last year we paid $39 millions for pensions and care of veterans of the last war). Then, war loans to cover deficits in the past six years have piled up the public debt and the interest thereon. At the end of March 1945, the net debt was $11,298 millions and last year interest on debt amounted to $319 millions. The 8th and 9th Victory Loans will add at least another $75 millions to this annual interest bill, bringing it close to the $400 million mark. (When war started the debt was $3,271 millions and interest paid $129 millions a year).

Going Up

Not only will we continue to pay war costs but our ordinary government expenses are going up. Family allowances will add another $200 millions a year and in addition there must be money for housing, public works, health and social security schemes and for all our other post-war plans. With all these needs to be met, even after the reconstruction period is over, government expenditures are likely to be at least $1,500 millions a year. On this basis, and with the current year's government revenues about $2,000 millions, it would appear that we cannot expect a further reduction in total taxes collected of more than 25%.

Undoubtedly high taxes are here to stay. The major question then is, "Who is going to pay them?" "Let the wealthy corporations pay the bulk of them," you may say. "They can bear the burden better than poor families." But, as we have seen, corporation income taxes are part of the price you pay for commodities and therefore in the long run you pay the tax anyway. If all profits of companies were taken in taxes, nothing would be left with which to expand businesses and thus to provide more jobs. Now, to keep employment at a high level is one of our major goals because the more who work the less taxes each one will have to pay.

Autumn Birches

(On Lake Stewart)

THEY stand
like slim young goddesses
decked daringly
in Autumn's sparse gold leafage,
their lissom charm unchallenged
save by their own white shadows
in the lake.

HELEN BALL

"At least," you say, "those in the lower income groups should be helped by having income tax exemptions raised to $750 and $1,500." But is this the best way to help people with meagre means? If public demand forces a drastic cut in direct taxes, if we are to see a balanced budget indirect taxes will have to go up. Most economists do not favor indirect taxes because they are levied without regard to ability to pay. They say that it is sounder to keep cost of living level and to pay a direct tax based on income. The most important of these indirect taxes are the 8% sales tax and the customs and excise duties on imported goods. Everyone, rich and poor, pays these taxes because they increase the price of consumer goods.

For example, during depression days those on relief contributed to the sales tax whenever they bought any of the wide range of articles subject to the tax and we had the anomaly of persons without income of their own paying taxes. At the present income tax rate a married person with two children earning $1,500 a year pays $20.16 a year—about 40 cents a week. If direct taxes are cut to the point where indirect taxes have to go up, although they would not realize it, this family might have to pay much more than they now pay in income taxes, for they would probably be paying a tax on almost everything they bought.

There is no use trying to delude ourselves. We can't go through a disastrous war and come out of it better off. If we want to have government social security schemes we are the ones who must pay for them. As in the future the government will be spending at least $1 out of every $4 of the national income, and as the bulk of this money ultimately comes out of family incomes, the whole matter of government finance is of supreme interest to women. You want to know that tax burdens are equitably distributed so that you will be paying only your fair share. You want to be certain that public funds are wisely and economically administered so that you will not have to pay more than is necessary. From now on government business must be your business.

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Skyscrapers on Cushions

By MARION SIMMS

TRAINS rolling in and out of Grand Central Station in New York City at every hour of the day and night would make life in the surrounding skyscraper office buildings and apartment houses virtually impossible were it not for an ingenious engineering contrivance called a vibration mat.

Although only one inch in thickness, these cushioning pads—a sandwich-like arrangement of alternate layers of asbestos, sheet lead, and galvanized iron — absorb the physical vibration caused by the movement of the underground trains.

The mats are laid on top of the concrete footing of building foundations, with the steel framework of the supporting columns resting directly on them.

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MUSICAL EVENTS

Glorious "Pop" in Massey Hall; The Minstrel Boy; New Choir

By HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

MUCH as I enjoy the Promenade concerts, I get a thrill every autumn when I hear the large, expressive tone of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra once more in the perfect acoustical environment of Massey Hall. It was the same last Friday night when Sir Ernest MacMillan, full of youthful fire and enthusiasm struck into the opening bars of "God Save the King." The organization in personnel and quality of instruments was inspiring. Sir Ernest, who, at the end of last season seemed just a bit tired, was more masterly in urge and control than ever.

It was the first of a series of Friday "Pops" which will continue weekly for six months. For popular consumption the "Victory Program" chosen to represent various United Nations was ideal. Smetana and Czechoslovakia; Chopin and Poland; Grieg and Norway; are of course synonymous. In the case of England Sir Ernest made an inimitably joyous choice, the Gavotte and Cachuca from Sullivan's "Gondoliers." They are not characteristically English, but surely nothing more stimulating has been penned by a light composer. Canada measured up well with Waltz from Robert Farnon's "Symphonic Suite." The imagination and skill with which Mr. Farnon employs wind instruments puts him a notch above most contemporary composers. China has no native music suitable for modern orchestra, but Morton Gould has employed Chinese themes adroitly in his "New China" March. The gaiety of the program was enhanced by Agostini's Latin American medley; and Sousa's marches (in this case "Liberty Bell") are a welcome addition to symphonic repertory. I knew Sousa well and it was a form of recognition he desired but did not live to see.

I wonder if French Canadians, fed with so much rubbish by politicians about Toronto's attitude toward their race, know how warmly their musical artists are invariably received here. Twice within six weeks the lovely little lyric soprano Claire Gagnier has been the object of ovations in Massey Hall, at least as warm as she ever received in her own province. The sweetness, range, purity and flexibility of her voice were again demonstrated in Michaela's aria from Act III of "Carmen"; the Waltz Song from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliette" and Benedict's "Wren."

Folk-Song Interpreter

Seldom have I spent a more enjoyable evening than at Richard Dyer-Bennett's recital of the folk and traditional songs of Britain and America in Eaton Auditorium last week. Many singers have been giving piquancy to their programs with such lyrics, since David Bispham set the pace with "Young Herchard (Richard)" at the dawn of this century. Two Englishmen, once resident in Toronto, Dalton Baker (now of Vancouver) and the late Campbell McInnes were in some degree adepts. But among all folk-song interpreters, Mr. Dyer-Bennett is to-day supreme. He has a light tenor voice that would not get him far in other fields, but his style combines refined intelligence with that pristine simplicity such songs demand. He is of English birth and on coming to America lived in British Columbia. His present achievement is the result of a long and diligent apprenticeship in the United States, Sweden and Wales. I fancy that it was in Wales he learned the trick of singing nonsense refrains so trippingly off the tongue.

I was surprised when I found that he dispensed with piano accompaniment and used only a guitar, in which he is remarkably skilful. But I realized how much better the simplicity he aims at was served, than if he had been leaning against a piano nodding to an accompanist.

Some of the singer's numbers are well known; "The Golden Vanity"; Widdicombe Fair" "Barbara Allen" "The Sally Gardens" and "When Cockleshells Turn Silver Bells". Others, more racy, were uncovered by research in old English hamlets, and primitive American settlements. The most recent, "Drill, Ye Tarriers, Drill" which originated in the construction gangs of the Union Pacific Railway about eighty years ago, is nevertheless a real folk-song. Dyer-Bennett brought forth the individuality of each lyric, and the art which conceals art was never more manifest.

Pergolesi's Stabat Mater

Seldom has one heard a choral program of such profound interest as on the debut at Eaton Auditorium of the Melaphonic Choir; an organization of 60 women's voices founded by the able conductor Cesar Borré. If Mr. Borré is able to continue with programs of similar caliber he will certainly make an important contribution to music in Toronto. The principal offering was Pergolesi's "Stabat Mater Dolorosa" depicting the Holy Mother on Calvary, a sequence used in the Roman Catholic liturgy on Friday of Passion Week. Many great composers have made settings, and for decades Rossini's, first heard in 1842 was, in excerpts like "Cujus Animam" and "Inflammatus", as well as in totality, immensely popular on concert platforms, because of florid operatic effects.

Musically the Rossini version is much inferior to that of Pergolesi, a Neapolitan youth of genius who died at 26 in 1736, leaving a prodigious amount of music for so short a life. It is profoundly imaginative; impregnated with devotional feeling and tender emotion. The Melophonic personnel is composed of able, musically minded singers, admirable in balance, who under Mr. Borré attained a high level of expression. The solos and duets were ably sung by Jeanne Pengelly and Evaleen Kilby Dunlop and adequate orchestral support was provided.

Another beautiful work was Debussy's cantata "The Blessed Damozel" composed in 1887, when he was but 25 and enraptured with the poetry of Rossetti. At the time it was not realized that the freshness, delicacy and originality of his setting was prophetic of a career which was to have a profound influence on modern music. The orchestral score is lovely, and was rendered by a string orchestra of 24 with skilled assistance from the virtuosic organist, Guiseppe Moschetti, deftly substituting for various wind instruments. Under Mr. Borré chorus and soloists gave a most tasteful rendering. There were half a dozen other distinguished items on the program, including a glorious performance by Mr. Moschetti of a Fantasy and Fugue by Bach.

Sylvia Kamin, eminent young Canadian pianist, appearing in recital at Eaton Auditorium, November 7.

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FILM AND THEATRE

"The True Glory" a Summary of War and a Plea for Peace

By MARY LOWREY ROSS

THE meaning of "The True Glory" is revealed at the very end of this great war film, in the prayer of Sir Francis Drake:

"O Lord God, when Thou givest to Thy servants to endeavor any great matter, grant us also to know that it is not the beginning, but the continuing of the same, which yieldeth the true glory."

This extraordinary war picture is a summary of the greatest and most complex achievement in human history—the successful invasion of Hitler's Europe. The film's own great achievement is its sober final estimate of the shattering triumphs it depicts. "To the victor belong the spoils," says one of the soldier-voices on the sound track. "That's what they say. Well, what are the spoils? Only this: a chance to build a free world better than before. Maybe it's the last chance. Remember that!"

"The True Glory" was assembled, edited and produced by the English director Carol Reed and the American Garson Kanin. The film was begun two months after D-day and from this date onwards the makers had to plot the curve of history as it moved from point to point across the face of Europe. Day by day this enormous mass of material had to be shaped and integrated to the final historical pattern. The result is a film historically balanced and exact, with the forward cumulative sweep of a great work of imagination.

Many of the shots are familiar—the heart-shaking glimpses of the landing on the Normandy beaches, the scenes of liberation, the fighting in the rubble-strewn streets of French towns. The element that sets "The True Glory" apart from any other war documentary ever shown is the over-all sense of team-work—between the various services of the army, between the armies of the Allies themselves, between each point of action and the ultimate pattern.

The producers have also experimented with commentary. Film commentary is usually a redundant element in documentation, frequently tedious and sometimes offensive. "The Fall of Berlin" for instance was marred over long stretches by the loud, taunting voice of the English commentator, who seemed to have assumed the role of outraged bystander—a part quite out of key with the film itself. To avoid this type of unhappy collaboration the producers of "The True Glory," adopting the device used by the B.B.C. newsreel of the air, have put on the sound-track voices of actual participants, the ordinary men and women who have actually handled the tools of war, from rivetting machines to radar. Their observations are linked up by a poetic commentary in iambic pentameter. It is very middling blank verse, but perhaps all the better for its unobtrusive quality, as it is for the speaker's impersonal and unofficious delivery.

"The True Glory" has one simple yet tremendous truth to illustrate and everything in it is shaped to that end. The World War was won only through the undivided effort and loyalty of all the men and women, as well as all the Allied armies that engaged in it. That loyalty and effort, extended to the whole human race, is the only way of maintaining peace. "Maybe it's the last chance. Remember that!"

Still Fairly Shallow

The screen version of "Over 21" is a slightly deeper dish than Ruth Gordon's stage comedy, but it didn't strike me as much more sustaining than the original effort. Miss Gordon, it will be remembered, modelled her heroine, rather ambitiously, on America's celebrated humorist, Dorothy Parker, which upset Mrs. Parker's admirers badly, but gave the comedy a moderate success. The makers of the screen version apparently decided it would be better to start afresh with a more or less refurbished heroine. Irene Dunne, who plays the screen role here, is neither cute nor mordant. She has her familiar moments of teeth-clenching comedy, but for the most part she is as nobly planned as possible within the rather restricted comedy limits.

None of the mechanical aids to comedy that existed in the original have been neglected, however. The Miami bungalow is still there, with its intransigent refrigerator and its nightmare lighting and ventilating system. It's still quite funny. Alexander Knox has the role of the harassed editor-husband who undertakes a candidate officer's training course and discovers that the human mind doesn't "retain" after twenty-one. In this case however he doesn't bring *all* his dreadful homework home to the bungalow living-room, which struck me as a great improvement on the stage version. A number of editorial observations and readings having to do with the postwar world, have been included to add significance and timeliness. All they add, I'm afraid, is editorials.

• •

The Satirical Twins In Words and Song

By LUCY VAN GOGH

THAT beloved annual event—or at any rate almost annual—the visit of Mr. Burnside's Gilbertians and Sullivanians, is again in progress at the Royal Alex. The performers are almost old friends, with Bertram Peacock, Roland Partridge, Edgar Iverson and Pauline Leslie in top roles. The Savoy traditions are fully respected, the chorus and orchestra are more than adequate, and the undying charm of the classics of English light opera sheds its spell over audiences which are half composed of veteran Savoyards and half of new converts. It is gratifying to note signs that young men are beginning to become available to accompany young women to the theatre; we have missed them.

I returned on Saturday last to see "Strange Fruit" for a second time. The performance is now pretty well stabilized. I am compelled to withdraw my first opinion that it is not "theatre." A serious play is not necessarily written to produce its maximum effect at a first hearing, and a second hearing definitely establishes "Strange Fruit" as one of the notable achievements of the American theatre in this generation. I no longer have any doubt as to its success in New York, and I am deeply grateful for the good fortune which enabled me to see it in Toronto so early.

"Strange Fruit" is inevitably a chronicle play, and its structure is not designed to build up to big dramatic moments. But the profound human richness of its characters, much more impressive in flesh and blood than on the book page, the power and naturalness of the dialogue, and the frustration of noble natures by the doom in which they are all involved, make it a great work of art.

• •

THE ETERNAL ENEMY

MALARIA, carried only by certain mosquitoes from the sick to the well, is man's most destructive disease. It plagued the ancients, it altered the course of national history more than once, it drove out the population of the Roman Campagna in the sixteenth century, it has kept Africa relatively uncivilized and its ravages now in the southern United States cost half a billion dollars annually. Millions of people die each year in the warmer regions of the world, and more are lingeringly tormented.

Stanley Walker in
The New York *Herald Tribune*

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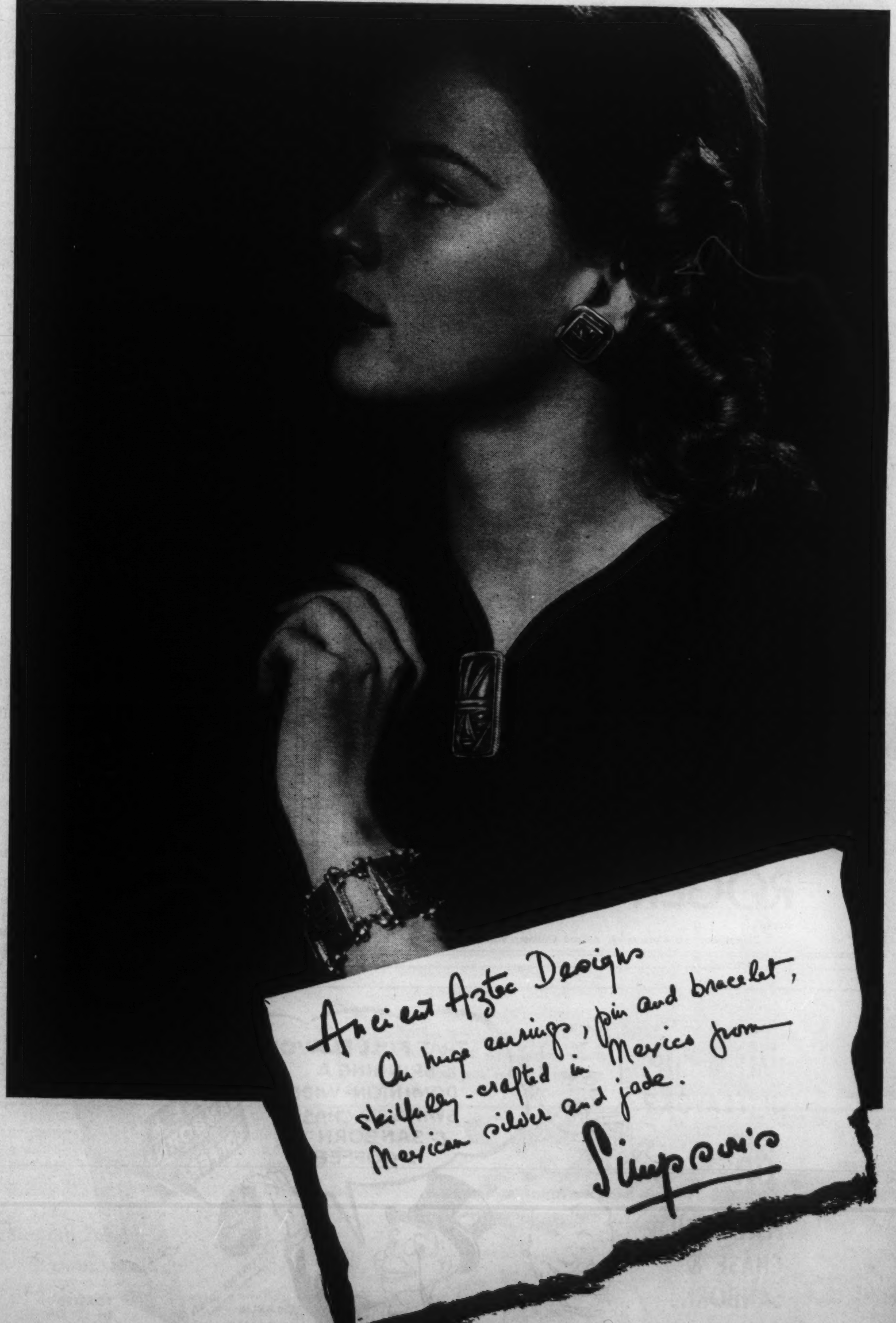
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CONCERNING FOOD

Omelet Making Can Be a Ritual or a Rapid Fire Performance

By JANET MARCH

THOSE of you who were fortunate enough to see the Cook collection of paintings which were exhibited recently at the Toronto Art Gallery will remember that Velasquez had wandered into the kitchen with his paint brush and a large piece of canvas and gone to work. "The Omelet Maker" has quite a fair likeness of Raymond Massey with a sort of kerchief arrangement on his head fixing up some eggs while one of those gloomy looking boys the old masters seemed to like to paint looks on.

I don't believe Madame Poulard of omelet fame at Mont St. Michel would approve of the system Raymond is employing so seriously. He has an earthenware dish sitting up on what looks like a round wooden pedestal, and in it he has broken two eggs and he has a third egg in his hand. Of course the omelet hasn't reached the fire yet, which is nowhere to be seen in the picture, so perhaps this is just the bowl in which he is going to give the eggs a good beating; but if he doesn't look out he is going to end up with shirred eggs, a dish scorned by true omelet lovers. There is an onion, a knife, and a thing that looks like a brass spray gun beside him, but he hasn't used the onion yet, so that the only thing which is going to make the omelet a Spanish one is the fact that the picture was painted near Seville.

Even if the method isn't the most approved one, omelet lovers would approve the almost gloomy seriousness with which the cook goes at it for, omelets, like French dressing, are one of the things about which a lot of people make a great ado. Have you ever listened to one of those chats about the weight of the pan and the amount of butter, and the necessity of never washing the pan out with water? Makes a fried egg done any old way look pretty good.

VIEWPOINT

WHEN she is sarcastic, that
Is behaving like a cat;
When I use sarcasm, it
Is scintillating wit!

MAY RICHSTONE

Eggs have been scarce lately but now they are coming in in quantity and it is to be hoped the price will fall a bit before long, so that we can use them without feeling extravagant. Have you ever tried this for luncheon or supper?

Eggs And Potatoes

6 good sized potatoes
3 strips of bacon
6 eggs
½ cup of grated cheese
Salt
Pepper
Cayenne

Bake the potatoes, then cut off the tops and scoop out just enough for one egg to fit into each potato. Fry the strips of bacon and cut the pieces up finely and put a little in the bottom of the holes scooped in each potato. Lightly poach the eggs and then drop one into each potato, sprinkle with salt, pepper, grated cheese and a dash of cayenne. Put back in the oven just long enough to brown the cheese and heat the potato thoroughly. Serve at once so that the yolks of the eggs don't harden.

Eggs are the housekeeper's salvation when unexpected guests turn up, and if you have a few and a tin of sardines you can make a good dish.

Eggs And Sardines

4 hard boiled eggs
1 tin of sardines
2 tablespoons of butter
2 tablespoons of flour
Salt
Pepper
1 cup of milk
Paprika

Melt the butter and stir in the flour. Add salt, pepper and the milk and stir till the sauce thickens. Then add the hard boiled eggs chopped up and the sardines (without their oil) broken in smallish pieces. Heat thoroughly and serve on toast.

This is the time of year when you can buy green peppers fairly cheaply so it's the right moment for a

Creole Omelet

6 eggs
1½ tablespoons of butter
Salt
Pepper

The Sauce

3 tablespoons of fat
1½ cups of canned tomatoes
1 chopped onion
2 green peppers sliced finely
4 large mushrooms chopped coarsely
Salt
Pepper

To make the sauce melt the fat and add the chopped onion and peppers to it and cook very gently till they are soft. Then add the canned tomatoes, and mushrooms, season with salt and pepper and let the mixture simmer covered for from 15 to twenty minutes.

The Omelet

Beat the eggs well and add the salt and pepper. Melt the butter in a heavy pan and pour in the eggs. Be sure not to cook the omelet so fast that the eggs stick and when it is still a little wet, pour the sauce in the middle of it. Fold it over and serve.

Foreign Food to Canadian Taste

By FREDERIKA BORCHARD

EVERY country, every locality has a certain dish of which it is almost arrogantly proud. Such dishes are usually difficult to reproduce elsewhere, not only because one or more of the ingredients are apt to be native to that particular locality, but because tradition has grown up around them. Thus it is believed that only a Russian can really produce Boeuf Stroganoff . . . and that assumption is fairly correct, since perhaps only a Russian would have the patience to labor so long over a food. But the majority of cooks can, by the use of skill and ingenuity, parallel any master recipe closely enough so that the result will be almost indistinguishable from the original.

It is not necessary to by-pass foreign dishes, or eat them only in their native countries or regional restaurants. Take mulligatawny soup, for instance, that flavorsome and heartening Indian soup that is practically a meal in itself. Originally this was the poor man's stew of India, consisting of thickened water drained from boiled rice, heartily seasoned and flavored with bits of onion, garlic and pepper, and eaten with great quantities of rice. It was filling, cheap and flavorful. The number of ingredients in the recipe was gradually increased and supplemented with meat when possible, until it became for the more privileged Indians and resident foreigners a delicious and often luxurious dish. Some of the ingredients are expensive, some of them rare and some of them exotic, the whole requiring much time and labor to assemble and blend.

But here it is closely approximated

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3 tbs. butter
¾ cup sugar
1 tsp. flavoring extract
Yolks of 3 eggs
1½ cups of flour
½ cup of milk
3 tsp. Magic Baking Powder

Cream butter; add sugar slowly; add egg yolks which have been beaten until thick; add flavoring. Sift together flour and baking powder; add alternately with milk to first mixture. Bake in two 7" greased layer-cake pans at 375°F. for 20-25 minutes.

SUGARLESS ICING

CHOCOLATE FROSTING: 1 egg white; ½ cup Maple Syrup; ⅛ tsp. salt; ¼ cup Cocoa; ½ tsp. vanilla.

Put egg white, maple syrup and salt in top of double boiler over boiling water and beat with rotary beater for 9 minutes. Remove from heat and fold in cocoa gradually, blending well. Add vanilla and spread over cake.

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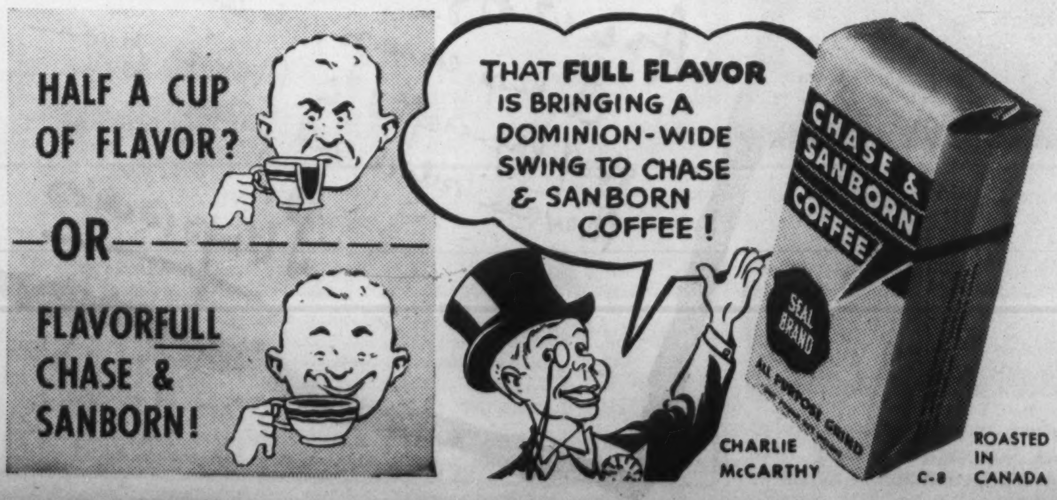

by an easy method. Make it on the day the Sunday roast reaches the bone stage and manufacture a filling meal for six.

Mulligatawny Soup

½ clove garlic
1 tablespoon chicken fat or drippings
¾ teaspoon curry powder
1 can condensed vegetable soup
1 can water
2 tablespoons chicken gravy or 1 bouillon cube
2 tablespoons applesauce
¾ cup leftover diced chicken
1 teaspoon lemon juice

Sauté garlic in fat until color begins to change; remove garlic and blend in curry powder. Mix together soup, water, gravy, and applesauce, bring to a boil, and purée, using a coarse sieve. Add curry mixture and diced chicken and simmer 5 minutes. Add lemon juice and serve in soup plates with plenty of freshly-boiled rice.

The meat in the next recipe must be highly-seasoned, so apply mustard and onion juice generously; no exact measurements are needed.

Boeuf a la Tartare

½ pound ground beef
6 eggs
6 tablespoons sour cream
2 tablespoons minced onion
1 tablespoon butter

Season meat very highly with salt, pepper, mustard, onion juice, paprika and spread in the bottom of well greased casserole. Carefully break eggs over meat, distributing them evenly; sprinkle with salt and cover with sour cream. Brown onion in butter, spread over the cream and sprinkle with paprika. Bake in a hot oven (375°F.) 30 minutes or until brown on top.

Guylas Wienne

2 pounds veal, cubed
1 tablespoon seasoned flour
¼ cup drippings
4 medium onions, coarsely chopped
3 medium tomatoes, quartered
1 green pepper, cut in pieces
1 tablespoon Hungarian paprika
Salt, pepper, celery salt
1 tablespoon capers
1 cup sour cream

Dredge meat with seasoned flour and brown in drippings. Add onions and continue cooking until lightly browned; add tomatoes, pepper, paprika, and seasoning, cover tightly and simmer, adding boiling water a little at a time as necessary to prevent sticking. When tender, add capers and sour cream, simmer 5 minutes and serve with noodles.

Of course the chicken must be good to start with, but a blanket of sour cream can produce a roast of melting tenderness. Just try:

Chicken Smietanie

1 4-pound chicken cut in pieces
½ cup flour, seasoned with salt, pepper, paprika
1 egg
½ teaspoon onion juice
2 tablespoons water
¾ cup bread crumbs
4 tablespoons butter or chicken fat
1 pint sour cream

Shake chicken in bag with seasoned flour until well coated. Beat egg with onion juice and water, dip chicken into mixture and roll in bread crumbs. Brown the chicken in butter and place pieces in a well greased baking dish; bake 20 minutes in a moderate oven. Spread sour cream on each piece and continue baking in a slow oven until the cream is absorbed. Spread again with sour cream and bake. Repeat until until all the cream has been used, about 1½ hours.

New Orleans Calas Moderne

½ cup sifted flour
3 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon nutmeg
½ cup sugar
2 cups boiled rice
3 eggs, well beaten
½ teaspoon vanilla

Sift dry ingredients. Combine all other ingredients and add flour. Drop a spoonful of dough in deep hot fat (375°F.) and fry until golden brown. Add a little more flour to remaining dough if cake falls apart. Continue frying a tablespoon at a time. Drain on brown paper, sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Boeuf Moreno

6 ripe olives
¼ cup minced mushrooms
½ green pepper
1 medium onion
½ tablespoon drippings
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup stock
1 cup cooked beef, diced
2 tablespoons sour cream
Dash whiskey (optional)

Sauté olives and vegetables in drippings, add flour and stir in stock gradually to make a thick sauce; add beef and bring to a boil. Stir in sour cream and a good dash of whiskey before serving.

Sicilian Tomatoes

6 small tomatoes
1 cup soft bread crumbs
2 tablespoons chopped anchovies and oil
1 tablespoon capers and liquid
½ cup shredded salami
Salt and pepper
¼ cup cream

Scoop out centers of tomatoes and fill with a mixture of bread crumbs, seasonings and cream. Dot with butter and bake in moderate oven (350° F.) for 20 minutes.

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THE OTHER PAGE

M-Day Was a Great Event In the Hag Moor Station

By C. AUBREY C. GRAY

EXCEPT for the time P-Panic ran through the bomb dump with a full load aboard, the place had never known such excitement. Being a Base station and Canadian to boot, the inmates were used to visitors and inspections. Besides it was the only operational 'drome in that part of the country which could boast of central heating in the officers' Mess, so who would be surprised if the place had a peculiar fascination for itinerant personages like air-marshals and war correspondents. Such "runs of luck," as they were called, seldom ruffled the calm of the smooth-running station, and the lower orders such as air-crew and ground personnel found that their job of bombing Germany was not interfered with as long as they kept out of the way.

But this was different. "Mr. M." was coming to call. Even the C.O. claimed that he didn't know who Mr. M. was, but he was obviously someone important and he was coming soon, and no one knew the hour or the day. All preparations were to be made with the greatest secrecy and discrimination; so said Group and so said the local Brass as he rattled his end of the chain of command. Considerable speculation was immediately whipped up concerning the identity of Mr. M. Monty, Churchill and Eisenhower were favored and in that order, but not even Uncle Joe was ruled out as a possibility. Those "in the know" weren't backing their knowledge with money, and those who really knew, if any, weren't saying.

Some explanation of the commotion raised by this obscure order seems indicated. Canadians, as a whole, deride all manifestations of pomp, particularly when the circumstance is the Lord Mayor's Show in London or the arrival of a popular hero in New York; but put a few Canadians in uniform and sew a few rings on the sleeve of one of them, and just as sure as sour soya sausages for supper you're going to have a parade. Given a few more inoffensive folk in rough blues and boots, and a few more-ringed ones suffering from non-operational fatigue, and you get bigger and better parades. True, only the Women's Division show much skill in these matters, but according to the Book parades are good for discipline, and what bystander can deny that there is something awe-inspiring about those serrate ranks of war drawn up at the end of the short run-way in the chill of a Yorkshire morning?

WHILE such martial demonstrations are satisfying as far as they go, they do lack some elements of real occasions. For instance it wasn't often that the C.O. could justify whistling-up that band with the big drum major, and even when he did, Butch Harris always seemed to pass the signal for ops and he had to scrub the whole issue. Even a little thing like making a speech was always made difficult by some keen type revving up D-Dog on the next dispersal point, to establish his alibi; and right in the middle of the best bits, too.

No. But what would be nice, now that D-Day was passed and operations had quieted down to just routine stuff, would be to have some really big big-shot arrive with rings right up to his shoulder. Then if Group would order a stand-down, and he, the C.O., could order the band (with the big drum major), why, the picture was beautiful!

And now Mr. M. was coming.

We, lost on the satellite station on Hag Moor, received the repercussion of the announcement only as the echo of distant though ominous thunder, and we never did get the full blast. Poor John, our station Administrative Officer, harried though he was by the matter of the missing blankets, was summoned to Base where a general plan of campaign was worked out at a conclave of highest authority. Not knowing when Mr. M. was coming, arrangeents were formulated around "M-Day". On M-minus 2, if the Met. man thought the weather looked promising, all curbs along the route of his passing were to be white-washed; if the weather just was normal, then this job was to be done on M-minus 1. All refuse heaps that couldn't be shifted in time were to be labelled "Salvage" in big letters; the grass was to be cut everywhere and all sections were to be held accountable for the appearance of their own domains.

Tales concerning these preparations gradually reached us from the outside. Pubs within the radius of action of our night-riders and those from Base were filled with unguarded tales of M-day; how one selected ground-crew was being all prettied-up in white overalls and how they were getting tough about hair-cuts; thousands of gallons of petrol were being used to wash down the hangar floors and the air-crew officers were feverishly fashioning wires for their flat hats out of coat hangers. The Canadian Group was really going to town for M-day. This was an all-out effort.

Just how bad things were getting at Base was revealed by the ashen face of "Klondike" as he staggered into the Grill one night gasping for a cup of coffee. He had been over there that day on one of his periodic investigations concerning his back pay. He couldn't remember what had happened about the money matter; all he could think of was what they were doing to the officers' Mess.

"You remember that lip-stick on the ceiling? The smoke stains from that Twelfth Night when they burned the Christmas decorations and had the fire section out? That was the night Bob broke his arm when someone tried to do a forward pass with him instead of the King's Regulations Air they were using for a rugby ball. And the old Groupy's heel marks on the wall when he drank a glass of beer standing on his head? Gone; all gone. They're painting the place pink, with pastel trimmings and chintz curtains; Mr. M. must be Uncle Joe just as sure as they've watered the beer. They've let those W.D.'s go hog-wild over there. And the dining room! that's pink too, with a border of tulips." He groaned. "The eagles' nest, the lair of the terror of the German skies has become a flowering nursery."

"Tulips!" he said.

IF MR. M. was such a big shot as to cause all this panic at Base, it was a cinch they'd steer him clear of our war-built station of dispersed Nissen huts which only now was emerging from the primordial ooze. True they had replaced buoys with regulation glim lights on the perimeter track, and horses and other livestock were seldom seen in the Mess except at parties, but just the same we were definitely a slum district.

For a short time we were allowed to continue our usual business in peace. But the peace was altogether too peaceful. With the announcement that M-day was two days hence came the shaker that Mr. M. was coming to Hag Moor too. This was

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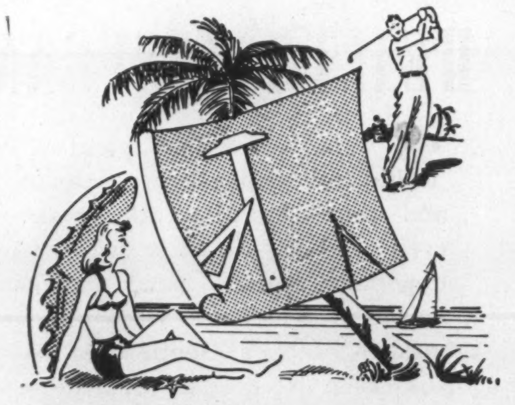

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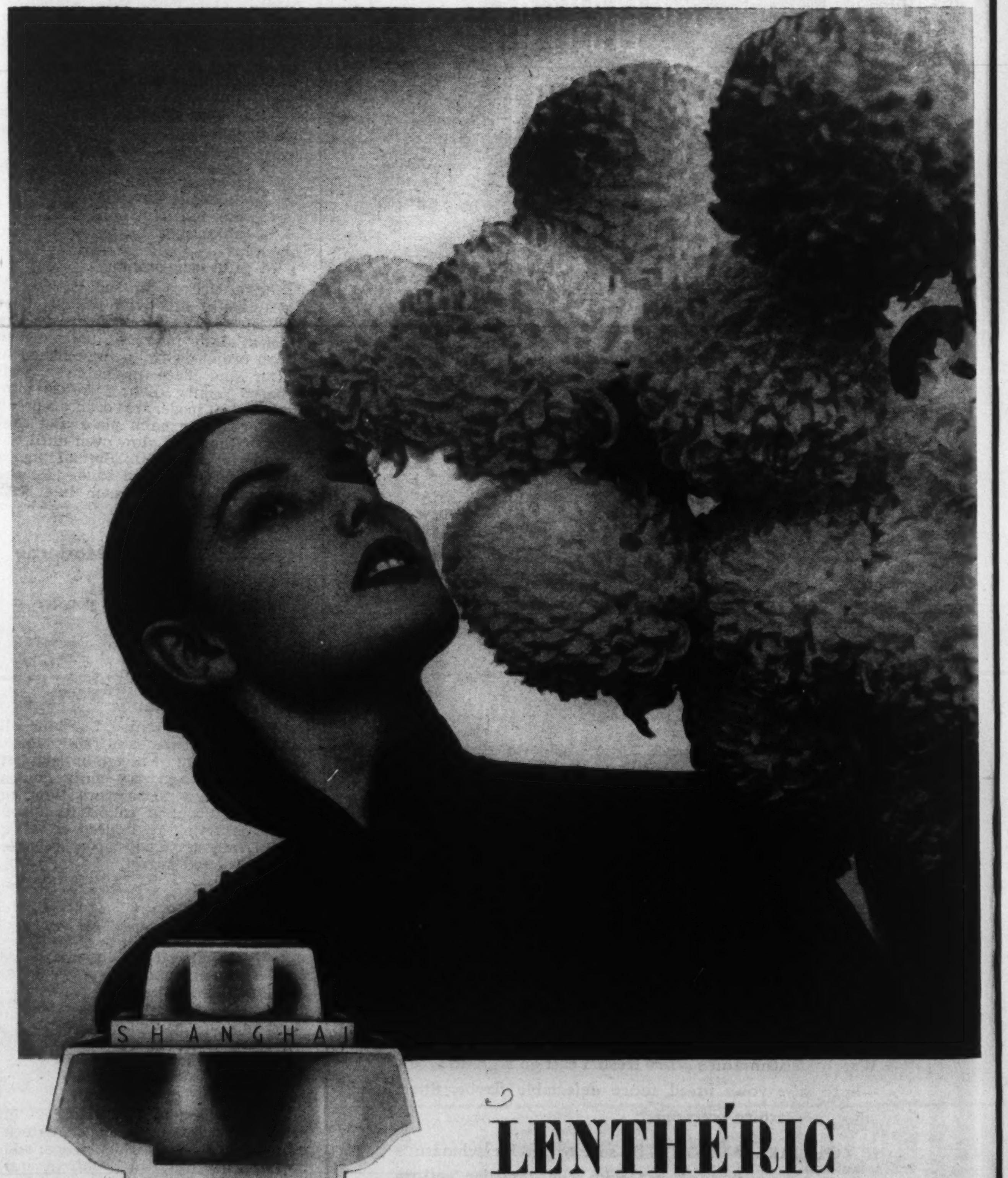

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indeed serious. Group could have their fun and games, but this was getting too close to home and too much like war.

The station admin. officer was just the centre of a whirl that sucked all but the smartest into the business of cleaning the place up. Broken windows were covered with maps showing the latest advances on the western front. Broken chairs and tables which had not yet been used for fire wood, along with other debris, were removed from the bomb shelters and the water pumped out. Some of the boys were shocked into trimming the hedges, which hadn't known attention since before the war. It wasn't a good job they did but it was a thorough one. Scythes and bayonets are not considered the best hedging tools and Yorkshire will bear the scars for many a day.

The class that was most shaken by developments was the air-crew. Flying personnel, as you have probably noticed, are not the tidiest lot on earth at the best of times, and when seen on an operational station, the only word for them is "scruffy". Our Squadron was no exception and when the Winco had at last persuaded a couple of Flight-Loots to come out from their hiding behind the impatient crowd and form up the rabble in flights, he had tears in his eyes.

"Boys," he said and his voice trembled as if he were briefing them for a daylight on Berlin with the Yanks, "this is the first parade we have had on this station and pray God it will be our last. Mr. M. is coming tomorrow and just this once I want you to look like Airmen. It's surely not too much to ask."

Obviously ill at ease because he had noticed a button missing from his own sleeve, he walked slowly down the forlorn self-conscious line-up, getting down to cases. "So someone borrowed your tunic last night and now the back's all covered with mud and barley beards. Well, get busy on it tonight and get the worst of it off, and you can stay in the centre rank tomorrow.

"Aw listen, George. I know you've sworn not to get your hair cut till you finish your tour, but your skipper's a flight commander now and you may not be screened before Christmas. Do get it cut just for me."

All down the line it was the same trouble, but you have to hand it to them, between the time the parade broke up in confusion and the dawn of M-day, a great transformation had taken place. Some of the boys had even made an effort to get their so-called flat hats back to their Trenton splendor, though on the whole they hung over their owners' ears in true operational style, like soggy pancakes.

In line with all predictions but those of Met. Section, M-day broke grey and cold. But it wasn't pelting rain so you could still say it was fine. It was certainly no handicap to the festivities over at Base, and by all accounts they put on a good show and funnier than a picnic.

As for us, after some discussion as to whether it was the right or left foot you stepped-off on, we were marched down the road a bit and then spread out on either side at five paces intervals to await the coming. Whether some one had blundered or whether there was some unavoidable delay we never bothered to find out, but in any case they forgot that we were on the 'phone and left us there by the road-side for a couple of hours. What had once been an impressive array of fine Dominion troops had long since broken up into little groups along the way, some just chatting and making remarks about the weather and the trying ways of superior officers, others shying green apples at each other trying to keep warm, while another huddle nearby were playing craps on futures.

A general diversion had just been caused by the appearance of a fine specimen of Yorkshire maidenhood from the village, when down the hill raced a squad of service and civil police followed by a long black limousine flying a pennant and carrying one lone passenger. This must be Mr. M., we thought and the officers whipped up a snappy salute as he flashed by.

Then just as we realized that the lone traveller was Breadner, another car raced by. Smaller, very crowded and not nearly so impressive. Some of the boys caught a glimpse of a chestful of ribbons. Others claim to have seen his wife and some his daughters, but it is doubtful if anyone saw the King.

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Another One on the Mantelpiece Now

By C. AUBREY C. GRAY

YOU said that the only present you wanted was a picture of me, so here I am sending a large one and a gaggle of little fellows.

It was only by going to *the* best place and *the* most expensive, that I was able to get them done in time. They are being sent, my dear, with all love and most of my finances.

Having my picture taken, I might say, was not just a business transaction. My goodness, no! It was an experience. As soon as I stepped inside the vestibule and heard the click behind me, I knew it was going to be an experience. That door had a very definite, though deferential and expensive, click about it. That expense, as it developed, was in guineas, not pounds, so you know just what a *very* superior place this was.

The galleries were situated upstairs and (said a sign) would I kindly ascend. So I ascended, up a winding rug-muffled stairway; I should say, that I sneaked up, with more than one look behind me to see if anyone was following. A portrait-lined hallway insinuated me into the big gallery where an instant in the lives of representatives of the army, navy, the church and the air-force, not to mention numerous babies and women, had been captured and mounted in dark, richly gleaming frames about the walls. I had the impression that the Air Force was looked upon with considerable misgiving.

I admired the brilliant likeness of some archbishop or other and counted the money in my pocket; so I headed for the doorway, only to realize that my escape had been cut off by an impressive woman in black velvet and a choker. The forces were converging on me, another woman with a book and silver tipped pencil and an aesthetic looking young man. Wheeling around with the intention of taking the only sensible course, I found myself face to waistcoat with a distinguished looking gentleman in a frock-coat and hair like the clouds of a winter's storm. I was trapped.

"Ah; good morning." he said.

Some minutes and several "Ahs" later, he said, "The profile." Shifting quickly to one side with a little dance step, he gazed silently. "Hmm," he said. Another step. "The hair." with obvious disapproval. Taking a quick turn about me, he pulled up on my port bow. Lifting his index finger and sighting on my nose he grimaced with a twitch of one nostril, then shifting quickly to the right, he traced a line from my ear to my chin and his face brightened. He looked at me intently and then said, "Follow me." and "heat was in the very sod" as I shadowed him into his studio.

He pointed to a raised chair in the centre of the room, Climbing aboard, I sat stiffly at attention while he gazed. Suddenly he barked; "Third plane, sixth position lobe line." Again he stared hungrily at me. Then, taking a deep breath as if he had at last come to a critical decision, he whirled over to the north light and started raising and lowering the blinds. He shifted a white sheet reflector two inches to the left. "The shadow of the the lobe," he pronounced. On his first command, a rather mussy, bespectacled youth had sprung out of nowhere, draging a coffin-like camera and then immediately crawled inside the thing with just his feet hanging out. "Cap shade; third plane; fourth intensity; nostril." At each command the protruding boots would convulse and the camera would shudder across the floor, always keeping its malignant eye on me. "Two inches positive;" he said. Then the convulsion. So my picture was taken.

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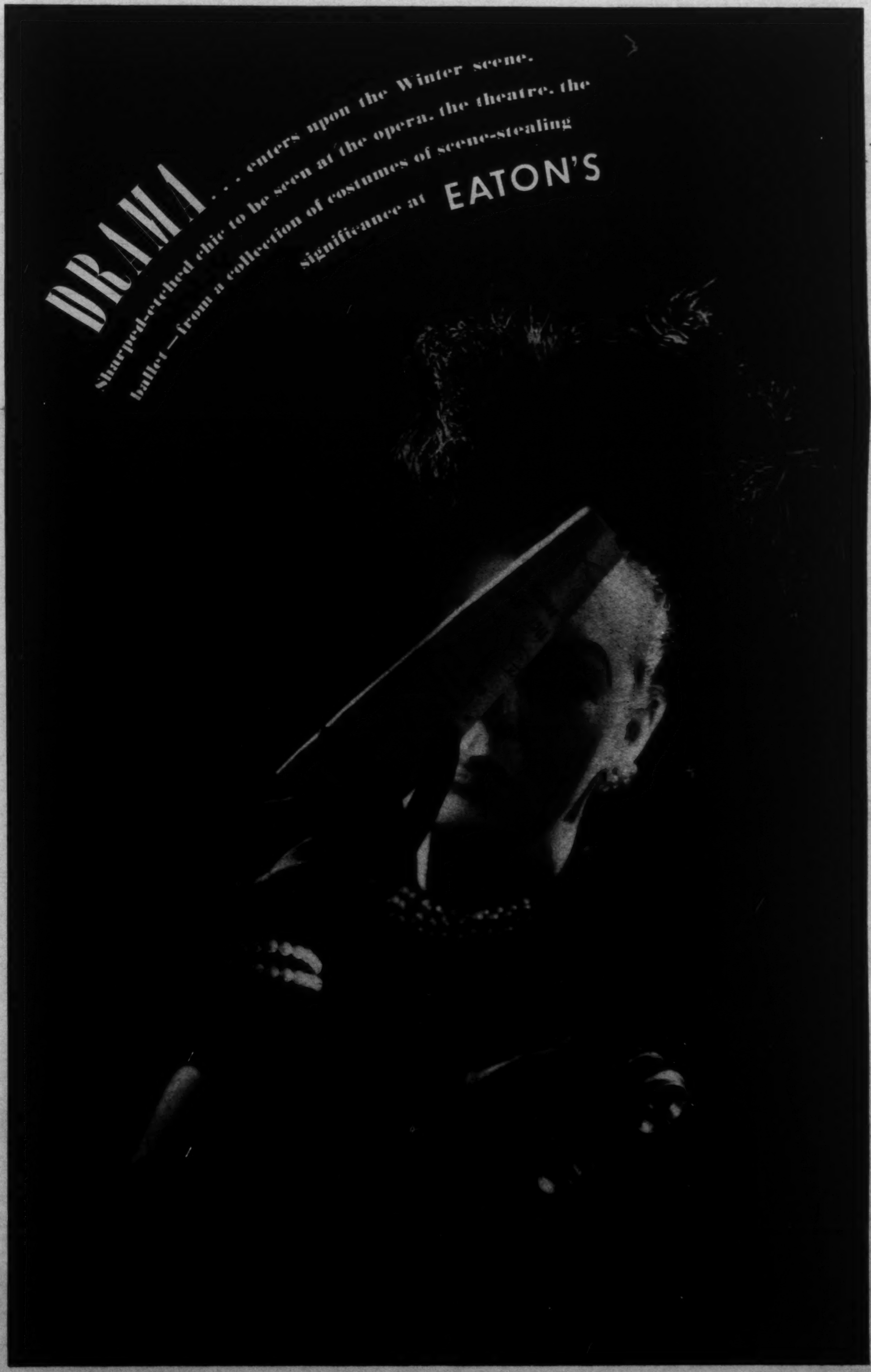
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SATURDAY NIGHT, TORONTO, CANADA, NOVEMBER 3, 1945

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor

British Labor Cannot Expect the Moon

By GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

The present strike of the dockers in England is due, says Mr. Layton, to the fact that the workers, stronger now than ever before, do not realize that there is a limit to their demands if the entire economy of the country is not to be thrown to the winds.

The unions and the Government know this and, unless the latter takes a firm stand on the labor question, the authority of both will have been destroyed and labor will be in the unpleasant position of having disorganized itself.

THE British worker has a traditional right to lay down tools as a protest against his conditions of labor or his pay. And it is more or less taken for granted that any period of profound social and industrial readjustment will witness, with monsoon-like regularity, an outbreak of strikes.

About the present labor unrest in Britain there is, however, a new appearance. The old order has changed so drastically that the justice of the strike weapon, and also its efficacy, have to be viewed in an altogether new light.

The dockers are at present striking. Not all of them, but about 40,000, which is more than enough for a country which depends for its very life on the loading and unloading of ships. The trouble started with a small and legitimate complaint (on the question of pay for handling a dirty cargo of pit props) by 60 men.

No one—least of all the dockers—knows why the others came out. Apparently the motive was sympathy with the original 60. But whatever the cause, the effect has been to threaten the people's food ration, to undermine the authority of the trade union, and to ignore a direct request from the Minister of Labor in a Labor Government.

By the time this is read the dockers will, in all probability, have returned to work. But then others may be out, for there is very deep malaise about. In analyzing it, a number of points need to be borne in mind.

The first is that the trade union movement began as the overt manifestation of the revolt of the workers against their position of virtual political impotence and of economic depression. Its justification lay there, and its organization was devised so as to offer the strongest bargaining front to the employers and to exert the greatest possible political influence. The weapon was appropriate to the struggle.

Now, however, the struggle is finished. The workers have their recognition. More, they are the self-evident dominating political influence in the country, and no one will pretend that, by and large, they are not generously treated participators in its total income.

The old struggle is no more. But the workers seem hardly to realize it. The trade unions do. They have resisted extravagant wage claims persistently over the past five years, and the vast majority of strikes have been unauthorized by the unions.

Do Not Understand

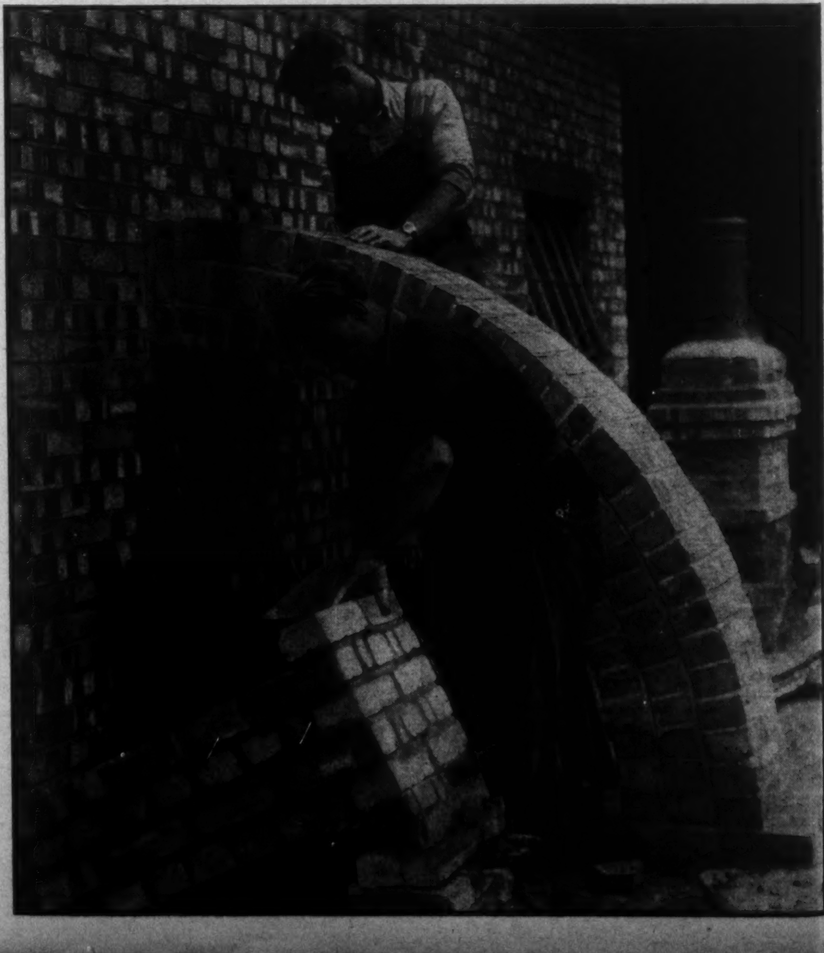
Why do the workers not obey their own elected organization? Because they do not understand that there is a limit to what they can have in the shape of wages and reduced working hours without undermining the entire economic fabric of the country.

Their own Labor Government knows this, and so do the unions, but the workers, who have such strength as they never dreamed of before, continue to fight the battle they won long ago. The inevitable is happening. The strength and ignorance of labor is destroying the authority of the unions, and bids fair to go some way towards destroying the authority of the Labor Govern-

(*Continued on Next Page*)

Trade training for ex-servicemen is off to a good start in Britain. On three acres of land at the Eleys Estate, Edmonton, in London, training sheds have been built for bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers and other craftsmen of the building trades. Instructors first demonstrate methods of construction from models, like this one of a roof. Making a model as practice before tackling the actual job in house construction is the next step (below). Later on in the course, they will start to build houses for local councils. The men are paid approximately $11 per week, if they are single, and receive free fares and free dinners. As beginners on construction jobs, they receive 80 per cent of the craftsmen's rate immediately and a full rate after fourteen months.

Bricklayers in the making are the two trainees shown below. They wish to specialize in the construction of railway tunnels and bridges. Around 200,000 ex-servicemen are expected to train as builder craftsmen.



THE BUSINESS ANGLE

Prospects for Private Flying

By P. M. RICHARDS

WHAT'S the prospect for a wide increase in private aircraft operation, now that peace is here again? Is the postwar to be the aircraft era, just as the last quarter-century was the automobile era? During the war years it was more or less taken for granted that, with peace, aircraft would become almost as common as automobiles; that we'd live in our country houses 150 miles or so from the city and travel back and forth by plane or helicopter in no more time than we had taken to drive 15 miles between suburban home and office.

Now doubts are developing, despite the public's obvious airmindedness. *A Wall Street Journal* writer says that air enthusiasts among U.S. government officials still predict the day when private flying will be as big an industry as commercial air transport. But among themselves they sit down and weigh the factors for and against this coming to pass any time soon, and admit that the balance is almost level. Their principal fears are that the public will be oversold on inferior pre-war models rushed down the production lines, that manufacturers won't produce the cheap "safety" planes that would entice the average citizen into the air, and that unsatisfactory airport service will sour flying hobbyists. Airports, they say, will not be adopted as neighborhood improvements because of their noise and unsightliness.

On the other hand, they hope that a continent-wide network of "fly-it-yourself" plane rental centres will make flying less costly and more convenient, that new landing gear will make cross-wind landings practicable and thus reduce the required size of the average landing field, that small convenient airstrips will bring the flier nearer to the taking-off point, and that new "radio ranges" to tell a plane its location, together with collision-prevention apparatus, will let the private flier go up in bad weather with greater safety.

More Renters Than Owners

A glittering promise of small-plane participation in a prosperous air age lies in the possible development of a "fly-it-yourself" centre system, say experts in the U. S. Civil Aeronautics Administration. And there will be many more renters than owners, according to John H. Geisse, assistant to the Administrator of Civil Aeronautics for Personal Flying. He estimates that "fly-it-yourself" will cost the pilot three or four cents a mile. A plane rented in any centre can be turned in at any other, which means that even if the weather is dubious a hobbyist can start out on his trip. For if it becomes bad he can turn in his plane at the nearest centre and continue by commercial airliner or train. Mr. Geisse says that furnishing the public with a rental flying system will provide a "golden opportunity for somebody".

Another development which makes the Civil Aeronautics Administration particularly happy is the omnidirectional radio range. The conventional radio signal tells a pilot that he's off the beam but doesn't tell him just where he is. The omnidirectional range swings from a central point and reels off degrees reading from the north as it goes. At the point where his plane crosses the beam, the pilot gets his directional reading. One such station is working now at Indianapolis. The C. A. A. predicts that the system will cover the United States within two years. The range will keep the pilot in the air more hours yearly, says the C. A. A. If he knows his position at all times, a pilot can afford to go up in weather that's not up to par.

More and Handier Airports

Location of airports will be a big factor in the development of private flying. Flying isn't worth the bother, it is pointed out, if airports are not available and convenient. A poll of private fliers who have given up their planes shows that the high cost of flying and the inaccessibility of airports have been the two main reasons for quitting the sport.

To provide more airports and bring them closer to the flier, the C. A. A. says that airports must be smaller. The C. A. A is experimenting with improved undercarriage designs and tricycle landing gears and hopes to achieve a plane landable with or against the wind. Airports and airstrips could be held to a fraction of their present size if the plane could always come in from the same direction. The C. A. A. is hoping for slower-landing planes, which could be landed in a more limited space, and for "roadable" planes capable of being driven on the highway into a pilot's garage.

The C. A. A. isn't at all confident that manufacturers will provide a plane that will send the public into the air en masse. It believes the industry should select its customers, and should attempt to keep a good portion of unwary enthusiasts out of the air until the proper safety plane comes along. However, some aviation oldtimers don't believe the future of the industry lies in safety planes. They fear that people who learn to fly safety planes without much difficulty will be in trouble when they try to graduate to faster models.

Radar is still a long way in the future for this type of plane; it's too expensive. But there is a "collision preventer", costing about $50, which sends a continuous warning signal and has a receiver to pick up similar signals. Of course this wouldn't reduce the danger of crashing into a skyscraper. The "Ercoupe", most widely publicized present safety plane, is now on sale in New York and Chicago department stores.

(Continued from Page 42)

ment, whose voice is equally disregarded.

Labor is in hard fact going about the job of disorganizing itself. It is losing its discipline. It will obey its elected leaders only so far as they tamely follow its lead, however ill-advised and ambitious.

It is, of course, true that labor will not find the job of resettling to peace very easy. There will be jobs for all, but not immediately, and for a time wage rates will have to come down in many departments. But that is inevitable.

If Britain tried to continue her wartime system she would go very broke indeed inside a twelvemonth. There has got to be a general tightening up and no reduction in the intensity of work. The workers, crying for a 40-hour week and no cuts in wages, are crying for the moon. They are wanting a bigger cake than Britain has.

There is only one answer to this. The Government must reverse the kid glove policy of Mr. Bevin, the wartime Labor Minister. Britain needs a strong wages program as much as she needs a dollar loan. She is confronted by the spectre of inflation if purchasing power is not controlled, and she finds the trade cupboard on the bare side.

There is nothing in the outlook to cause alarm and despondency, provided the issues are faced up to, and of these the major one is that of labor. If it does not measure up to this task the Government will assuredly commit hara-kiri.

But that is unimportant. What matters is that if things got that far the country would be only just this side of hell.

NEWS OF THE MINES

Night Hawk Area Drill Results May Expand Porcupine Output

By JOHN M. GRANT

ONE of the very earliest discoveries of commercial gold values in Ontario was in the Night Hawk Lake section of Porcupine—premier gold producing camp of the North American continent. Only now, after a lapse of decades, is this area receiving belated attention from substantial mining companies and as a consequence at least three shafts are projected. With new gold developments prevented by restrictions imposed due to the war, exploratory effort has necessarily been confined to diamond drilling of which there has been an impressive footage completed in this sector. This work has provided sufficient encouragement to Goldhawk Porcupine, Porcupine Peninsular and Aquarius to go underground. In addition to this planned development other properties actively exploring to the same objective are reportedly meeting with results which add promise for the expansion of the productive life of this leading gold district. Location of the Night Hawk area is several miles to the east of such producers as Pamour, Broulan and Hallnor, and some 15 miles to the northeast from Hollinger, McIntyre and other large mines.

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With construction of the power line and road into the Goldhawk Porcupine and Porcupine Peninsular properties well advanced and expected to be completed before the end of the year, preparations for shaft sinking are going ahead. Goldhawk owns the Gold Island group of six claims previously held by Lakeside Porcupine Mines and covering the original discovery of gold in the Porcupine district back in 1907. The property consists of six claims on the west peninsula of Night Hawk Lake and five claims on the east peninsula. The operation is financed by several of the leading mining companies, including Mining Corporation, Broulan and Moneta, and a shaft was put down by earlier operators. Diamond drilling in recent years has indicated two ore zones, one 800 feet long, the other 300 feet, with the former having an indicated grade of 0.30 oz. over a width of five feet and the latter, open at both ends, grading about 0.20 oz. over a width of 20 feet.

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A well known consulting engineer active in the Night Hawk Lake section recently stated it is a certainty that henceforth attention of mining interests will become focussed more and more on this area as a potential gold-producing section of the Porcupine camp. Other active companies in the area include Electra Porcupine Gold Mines, Edgewater Porcupine Gold Mines, Rual Porcupine Mines, Ronnoco Gold Mines, Whitco Syndicate, in which Mining Corporation is interested, and others. New Electra Porcupine, adjoining the Ronnoco operated by Broulan Porcupine, is diamond drilling under the same management as Aquarius Porcupine. Edgewater Porcupine holding nearly 2,000 acres of land and water claims extending entirely across the lower part of Night Hawk Lake has resumed diamond drilling after a brief suspension. It is expected an active program will be carried on throughout the winter as much of the favorable ground can best be probed through the ice. Rual Porcupine Mines has awarded a contract for diamond drilling on one of the nine properties held by Blackhawk Gold Mines, which it controls, in the Night Hawk Lake section. Three of the Blackhawk properties are held jointly with Mining Corporation of Canada.

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Adding to its already extensive property holdings in the Campbell-

(Continued on Page 47)

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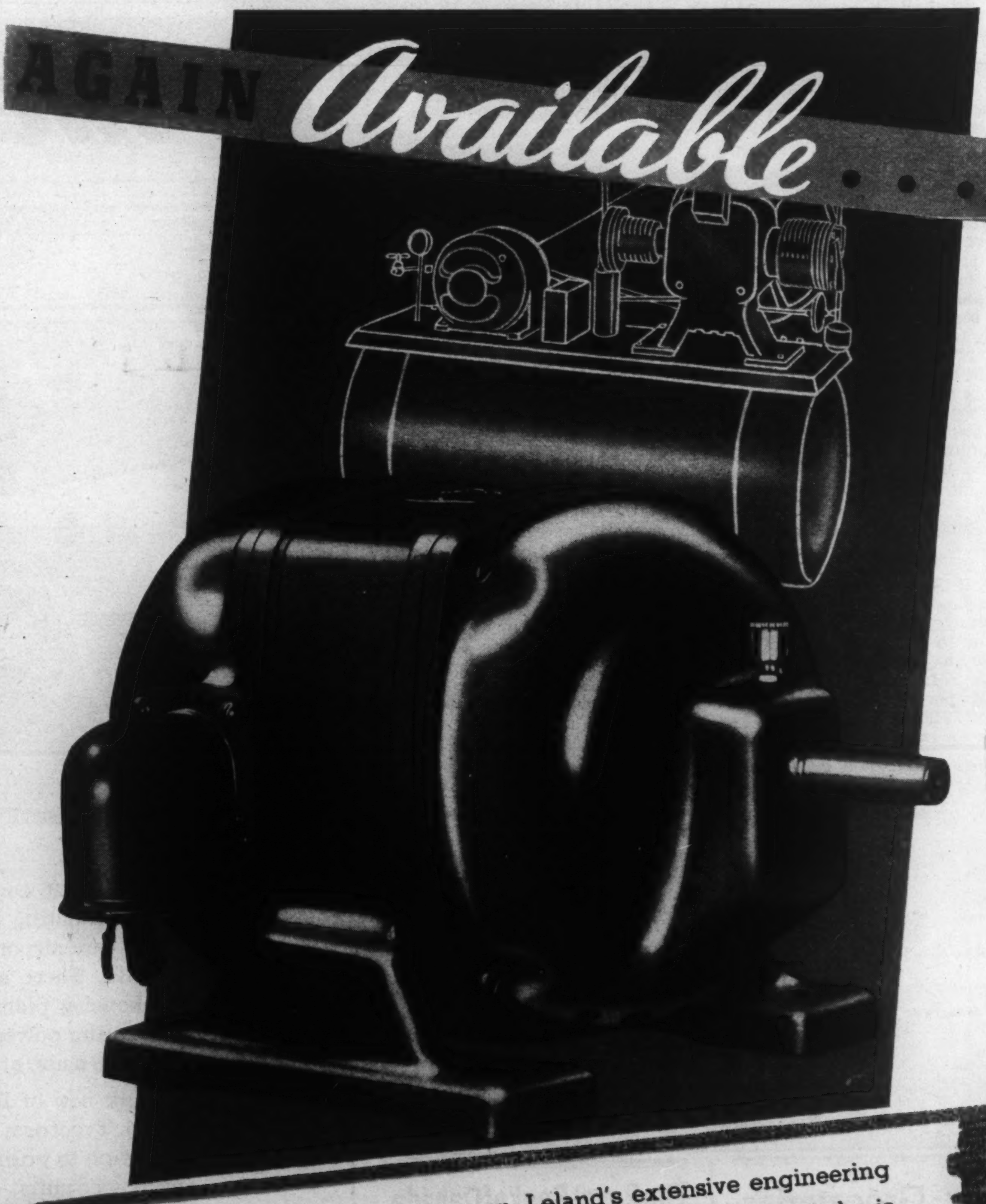

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It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.

M. M. R., Liverpool, N.S.—CANADIAN INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL is expected to show, for the fiscal year ended Aug. 31 1945, net profit of approximately $725,000, equal to 65 cents a share as compared with $606,834 or 54 cents a share in the previous year, according to an official of the company. Recent cancellation of war orders for high-proof spirits by the Canadian government has resulted in a steady flow into civilian inventory channels, he said. However, Canadian whiskey, currently on sale to the public, will not be substantially increased for at least five years. The rescinding of government control by rationing of gin has resulted in increased sales of gin.

H. G. C., Brooks, Alta.—By reason of its location, QUEJO MINES holds some appeal for venture capital. The property consists of five claims adjacent to Quemont in the Rouyn area. Drill holes Nos. 10 and 11 were recently completed at depths of 637 and 770 feet. Officials report drilling has disclosed a pyritized sheared rhyolite zone some 250 feet long and about 40 feet wide. Evidence of copper mineralization is reported under conditions regarded as encouraging. It is now proposed to test the zone at greater depth, with heavier drilling equipment in hope of encountering a greater concentration of copper and gold values.

E. W. C., Sudbury, Ont.—The situation is that the SHAWINIGAN WATER & POWER CO.'s gross is down but its net is up. The company has reported a net profit of $1,742,866, equal to 80 cents a share for the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1945, after fixed charges, depreciation and provision of $2,141,319 for income and excess profits taxes. This compares with net profit of $1,688,624, or 77 cents per share, after charges, depreciation and taxes of $1,905,830 for the like nine months of last year. Gross revenue was at $16,542,657, compared with $17,678,769 for the like period of 1944. Operating and other expenses, at $7,996,475, were off $1,044,992. Fixed charges, including exchange, at $2,411,997, showed a reduction of $380,851 and reflected refunding operations carried out at the beginning of the year.

C. R. Y., Clear Lake, Ont.—As MATE YELLOWKNIFE is still a prospecting venture in its early stages it is impossible to state what kind of a "gamble" it will turn out to be. Considerable diamond drilling has been completed on the Kim group, east of Giant, and while this returned some values no ore shoots were indicated. A geological survey has since been completed on this ground and further drilling is likely in the future. An option has been taken on a property in the Indin Lake section and drilling here is proposed. The main shear has a length of 1,200 feet, is well mineralized and has widths up to 60 feet. Some high values are reported from grab samples. New financing arrangements are reported to enable the current program to continue and you will realize it remains for further work to determine the possibilities.

E.F.C., Saint John, N.B.—Quarterly dividends totalling $5 per share U.S. currency on the preferred stock and four dividends totalling $2.22 per share Canadian currency on the common stock were paid by DISTILLERS CORP.—SEAGRAMS LTD. in the fiscal year ended July 31, 1945. The company's consolidated net profit

Inter City Baking Company Ltd.

WHILE flour, the chief ingredient entering into baking products, has been in plentiful supply during the war years, the Canadian baking industry has been hampered by controls, shortages of materials and labor, etc. Companies within the industry have depended on a large sales volume for bread at a small margin of profit and have had to absorb increasing costs without increase in the retail price for this commodity. Sugar and other materials going in the production of "sweets," most profitable lines, have been in short supply and deliveries have been a problem. In the course of time controls will be removed and the companies able to return to more normal operations.

In the years prior to the war competition was keen and expensive. Under conditions of the past five or six years some of the unnecessary and costly methods of competition have been removed and it is not anticipated these methods will be revived so that the industry in the future will be able to operate on an economical basis. Inter City Baking Company Limited is one of the leading bakers operating in populated centers in the Dominion. The company is in a good financial position to enter the postwar period and will benefit from the reduction in the excess profits tax effective the beginning of 1946.

Net profit for the fiscal year ended January 31, 1945, amounted to $142,228, compared with $149,426 for the previous year. The 1944-45 net included $52,999 refundable tax and that for 1943-44 $64,592 refundable tax. Earnings for the most recent year, inclusive of the refundable tax, were equal to $6.73 a share and the year before to $7.06 a share, or exclusive of the refundable equal to $4.22 and $4.01 per share, respectively. Surplus of $499,588 at January 31, 1945, was an increase from $415,254 at January 31, 1940. Surplus at the end of 1944-45 fiscal period was exclusive of the accumulated refundable tax amounting to $148,600.

Net working capital increased from $392,197 at January 1940 to $561,403 at January 1945, while in the same period funded debt was reduced from $1,127,500 to $843,000. Current assets of $905,423 at January 31, 1945, included cash of $315,606 and investments of $282,149, in the aggregate well in excess of total current liabilities of $344,020.

The outstanding funded debt at January 31, 1945, consisted of $843,000 of 5½% 1st mortgage bonds due 1948. The bonds are callable in whole or in part and a sinking fund is provided to retire more than half of the original amount—$1,600,000—by maturity. Inter City Baking Company has no preferred stock issue outstanding. Capital consists of 21,145 common shares of $100 par value.

Dividends are currently being paid at the quarterly rate of 75c per share. Extras of $1 a share were paid January 1943-1945, inclusive, to bring distributions for those years to $4 per share. An initial dividend of $4 a share was paid March 1929 and another payment of $4 was made March 1930. Semi-annual payments of $2 a share were made from then to March 1932, with no further distributions until payment of $1 in August 1935, and distributions of various amounts made to September 1943 when the present quarterly rate of 75c a share was established.

Inter City Baking Company Limited was incorporated in 1927 with a Dominion Charter. The company is a subsidiary of Lake of the Woods Milling Company Limited and owns the entire capital stock of Brown's Bread Limited, Toronto and Hamilton; Standard Bread Company, Ottawa; Standard Bread (Montreal) Limited, Montreal and A. L. Strachan Limited, Montreal.

Price range and price earnings ratio 1939-1945, inclusive, follows:

	Price Range		Earned	Price Earnings Ratio		Earned
	High	Low	Per Share	High	Low	Per Share
1944	48¼	45	$6.73	7.2	6.7	$4.00
1943	42⅛	40	7.06	6.0	5.7	4.00
1942	26	22½	6.65	4.0	3.4	4.00
1941	23	23	5.45	4.2	4.2	3.00
1940	36	25	4.02	9.0	6.2	3.00
1939	35	25	5.48	6.4	4.5	3.00
Average 1939-45				5.9	5.1	
Approximate Current Average				9.3		
Approximate Current Yield				6.3%		

Note—Earned per share 1944 includes $2.51 per share refundable Tax 1944; $3.05 1943 and $1.47 1942.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS

Year Ended January 31	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940
Net Profit	$142,228	$149,426	$140,545	$115,306	$ 84,963	$115,828
Surplus	499,588	494,939	494,685	486,059	434,600	415,254
Current Assets	905,423	966,198	893,820	775,742	676,838	620,876
Current Liabilities	344,020	404,873	370,688	259,000	234,275	228,679
Net Working Capital	561,403	561,325	523,132	516,742	442,563	392,197
Cash	315,606	383,202	313,048	408,619	394,937	357,596
Investments	282,149	282,149	332,898	150,148	98,213	62,165

Note—Net Profit for 1945 includes $52,999 refundable portion of the excess profits tax; 1944 $64,592 and 1943 $31,009.

Loblaw Groceterias Co. Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "A" shares, and a quarterly dividend of 25 cents per share and a bonus of 12½ cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the Company have been declared for the quarter ending November 30th, 1945, payable on the 1st day of December, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of November, 1945. The transfer books will not be closed. Payment will be made in Canadian Funds.

R. G. MEECH,
Secretary.

Toronto, October 25th, 1945.

The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND No. 233

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of one and one-half per cent (fifteen cents per share) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Saturday, the first day of December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1945.

By order of the Board.

S. G. DOBSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, Que., October 16, 1945.

J. P. LANGLEY & CO.

C. P. ROBERTS, F.C.A.

Chartered Accountants

Toronto Kirkland Lake

SAVE AND PLAN

Plan for the things you want most and accumulate the required funds through a Canada Permanent Savings Account. Regular deposits soon build a fund for obligations, emergencies and future expenditures. Savings earn 2%.

CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation

Head Office: 320 Bay St., Toronto
Assets Exceed $64,000,000

POWER for Great Projects
PLAN Now FOR POWER FOR PEACETIME CONSTRUCTION
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

Great construction projects are awaiting the "go" signal. There are airports, highways, bridges, to build. There are vast land clearing, and housing plans to be actuated. All will require power of the kind that has made the name of International famous.

Think now of International Power — Wheel Tractors, and Power Units — in relation to *your* plans. These tractors and power units, designed and built by International Harvester, come with both Diesel and carburetor-type engines and in sizes adapting them to a multiplicity of jobs. Into their design and construction go the know-how that has made International Harvester the world's leading tractor producer.

Although supplies are still limited, *now* is the time to plan your power set-up. Let the International Industrial Power distributor help you. He has the power that will be most useful and economical for you. And his service facilities are tops!

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF CANADA LIMITED
Hamilton Ontario

SIGN YOUR NAME FOR VICTORY - BUY VICTORY BONDS

INTERNATIONAL POWER

808A

for the year, after absorbing all administrative expenses and making provision for accrued interest on funded debt and accrued taxes, amounted to $13,803,800, in United States funds. After deducting dividends on cumulative preferred stock, five per cent series, this was equivalent to $7.50 per share on the common stock outstanding. It compares with $11,436,782 in the previous year, equal to $5.44 a share.

E. C. D., Lindsay, Ont.—An inactive property of 18 claims is still held in Harker township, Ontario, by HARKER GOLD MINES. A shaft was sunk 1,000 feet here and lateral work carried out on four levels. With labor conditions normal and transportation and power facilities available it is possible development will be resumed. At the end of 1944 the company had $4,392 cash, investments $334,310 book value (market value listed stocks $77,918); $15,075 current liabilities. Shareholdings at last report included Pickle Crow, Uchi Good Mines, Jacola and Greenlee Gold Mines. Naturally its shareholding in Uchi and Jacola has greatly declined in value.

C.M., Meaford, Ont.—In "Gold & Dross" I have always emphasized the speculative possibilities of STEEP ROCK IRON MINES as being over the long-term. Many difficulties have had to be overcome simply because of the physical magnitude of the operation and while now running in full stride, tonnage of shipments this year will not be as large as anticipated. Nevertheless they are substantial for the first year's production and in 1946 officials expect to ship twice or three times as much, or from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 tons. Further it is not unreasonable to look forward to ultimate production of from four to five million tons yearly and there appears little doubt but that the earnings of the company will be very large over a period of years, although at the moment in a long range project of this nature one is unable to appraise the dividend possibilities. I would, if I were you, hold the shares at least for the period you originally intended. As to the information you say brokers have been giving you, they are in error, as no iron is produced as a by-product anywhere to my knowledge, and further there are no iron ore mines of the size and grade of Steep Rock left on the American side. Perhaps you saw the "News of the Mines" in the October 13 issue which covered the situation at Steep Rock in greater detail.

W. G. R., Hamilton, Ont.—A program of diamond drilling has been proceeding on the THORN HILL GOLD MINES property, which immediately adjoins Elder Gold Mines on the north, in the hope of locating similar condition. The first two drill holes are reported to have indicated what is believed to be a continuity of the Elder zone system. Values ranging from $8.55 to $16.40 were secured. A second diamond drill is now operating and the possibilities appear interesting in view of results on adjacent properties.

Notice is hereby given that Certificate of Registry C1023, has been issued to the Century Indemnity Co., Hartford, Conn., authorizing it to transact in Canada the business of Accident Insurance, Aircraft Insurance, excluding insurance against loss of or damage to an aircraft by fire or transportation, Automobile Insurance, excluding insurance against loss of or damage to an automobile by fire or transportation, Guarantee Insurance, Plate Glass Insurance, Sickness Insurance and Theft Insurance.

Mr. R. H. Leckey, Toronto, Ontario, has been appointed Canadian Chief Agent.

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BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

"Stop, Look and Listen"

BY HARUSPEX

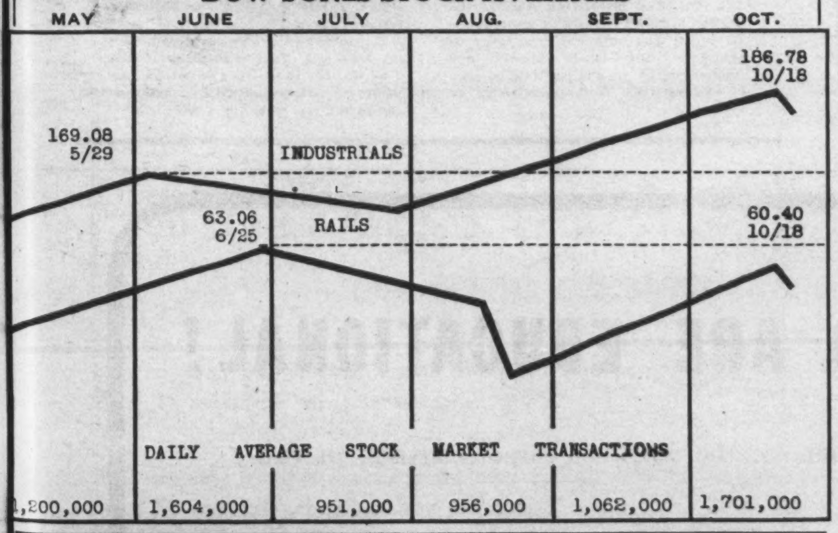
THE ONE TO TWO-YEAR TREND: We regard stocks, following broad advance on the basis of high war earnings, as in a distributive zone preparatory to cyclical, or substantial intermediate, decline.

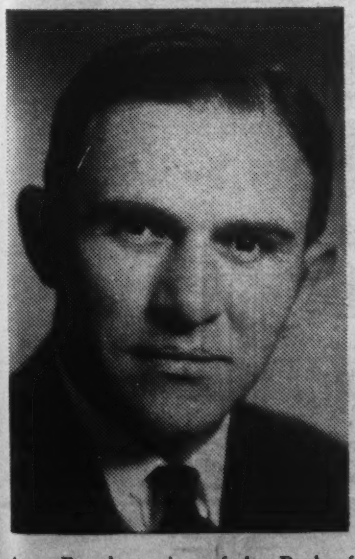
THE INTERMEDIATE, OR SEVERAL-MONTH TREND of the market is to be classed as upward from the July/August low points of 160.91 on the Dow-Jones industrial average, 51.48 on the rail average. For detailed discussion of technical position, see remarks below.

For some five years, that is, from about mid-1940 to mid-1945, industry volumes on this continent were supported by heavy war purchasing for our use and for lease-lend and mutual aid. Beginning about mid-1946, and continuing for a year and a half to several years, volumes will again run heavy as various consumer goods needs accumulated during the war period are made good. Between these two periods, that is, the period of war demand and the period of peacetime durable goods demand, is an interval of about twelve months during which industry will suffer the throes of reconversion. Five of these months have now elapsed with problems commencing to accumulate, the greatest of which, so far, is the struggle emerging among labor, industry, and the government over wages, prices, and profit margins.

During the reconversion interval, particularly the months now immediately ahead, the market will labor in an area of vulnerability to price decline and should remain under close observation for clues as to a change in trend. While nothing of a positive character has yet developed to indicate that the line of least resistance, from a week to week standpoint, is other than upward, the rail average, in holding below its June top, despite over two months of progress by the industrial average in new high ground, at least raises a "stop, look, and listen" sign. New high ground now, for such average, even should it eventuate, would be sufficiently belated to lend little validity to the signal, and might easily top off the upmove of the past three months.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES





At a Board meeting of the Bank of Nova Scotia, Mr. W. C. Harris was elected a Director. Mr. Harris is President of W. C. Harris Company Limited, a Director of Canada Packers Limited and of the Toronto General Trusts Corporation.

MONETA PORCUPINE MINES LIMITED

(No Personal Liability)

DIVIDEND NO. 23

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of two cents per share has been declared by the Directors of Moneta Porcupine Mines, Limited (No Personal Liability) payable in Canadian funds on December 15th, 1945, to Shareholders of record November 15th, 1945.

By order of the Board,

H. B. CLEARIHUE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Toronto, Ontario,
October 23rd, 1945.

NORANDA MINES LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that an interim dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share, payable in Canadian funds, has been declared by the Directors of Noranda Mines Limited, payable December 14th, 1945, to shareholders of record at the close of business November 15th, 1945.

By Order of the Board.

J. R. BRADFIELD,
Secretary.

Toronto, October 25th, 1945.

The views expressed in this series of advertisements are those of the advertiser and must not be considered as expressing the opinion of The Saturday Night.

Treatise No. 2 of a series designed to enlighten Investors on the True Place of GOLD in our economic system.

If you are interested in becoming a recipient of this all-important series of Twelve Letters relative to THE TRUE PLACE OF GOLD in our economic system, simply send us your name and address. There is no obligation.

« GOLD »

The Only Efficient Medium of Exchange

A debt that has been paid in full with gold is the most permanently settled debt in the world. There can be no aftermath of changeable currency values—gold is beyond that hazard. All down through history the gold pile has been in the possession of the HAVES—in fact that is the reason they are called the HAVES. True, the HAVES have not always been the same people, or the same family, or the same individuals. The identity of the owners, in fact, has never been, for very long at a time, the same nations, dynasties, tribes or cartels. Ownership of the gold pile is more varied and frequent in its changes than is that of any other title in human experience. Prior to the advent of paper money these changes in ownership invariably involved violence in its crudest and most brutal form. Gold was only effective when it was physically in the possession of its owner. When, however, it became the backing for paper money its effectiveness was enhanced and increased to an incalculable degree. Today, among friendly nations, a change of ownership merely means a trip to some vault to change the tags on certain bags containing the yellow metal.

Small wonder that "wise-crackers" have been able to bewilder the public with remarks about the folly of digging gold out of the ground in one place only to bury it in another place. But the wise-cracker has missed some important points in the situation because, in the last analysis, gold has to be available to redeem currency. A nation once lost its freedom because it overlooked this vital point.

In the year 1171, A.D., Venice and Greece went to war. Venice needed money and some genius sold the Venetian Government on the idea of asking the citizens to turn in all their metal money (gold coins) and accept Government receipts for it; said receipts being given, by law, the status of currency. That is, the holders of these receipts could turn them in as payment to their grocers, and butchers and landlords who, in turn, could pay their taxes and debts with the same receipts. It was pointed out, at the same time, that these receipts could be re-issued if torn or damaged or worn out and the holders would thus not have to face any depreciation hazards. Due to the prevalence of mutilated coins at that time this move was a real boon and people did not have to worry any more about this very vexing problem.

The idea was a tremendous success. Money poured in. It came in, much to the Government's surprise, from outside nations and cities. The good faith of the Venetian Government was sufficient guarantee and Venetian currency commanded the highest premium in the world. Long after the Greek war was forgotten Venice continued to flourish and for 65 years enjoyed the highest prosperity ever accorded to any single City State in history. The ratio of money per capita (and this is something for modern economists to carefully note) rose to 385 to one—the highest ever known before or since. The nearest modern approach to this is in the United States, to-day, where it is about 165 to one.

The end came when Napoleon, hoping to grab the biggest known gold jackpot in the world (the city of Venice) besieged and captured the city in 1797. Imagine his disappointment when he found the vaults were empty. The philosophical Venetians, finding through the centuries that the gold was never called for, had gradually sold it back to the arts and sciences. THIS WAS A FATAL MISTAKE. When the day came that Venice could have maintained a powerful army, had she had the gold to pay for it, her doom was sealed because the vaults were bare of the precious metal.

In our next letter we will tell the story of the part which gold played in "The Rise and Fall of the Roman Empire."

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74 King Street East - TORONTO, Ont.
Telephone: WAverley 4706

We are most anxious, also, to have your individual opinion relative to the subject matter of each letter. Please write to us. The expression of your ideas will greatly aid us in a vitally important economic endeavour.

ABOUT INSURANCE

Valuable Benefits Provided Under Government Scheme for Veterans

By GEORGE GILBERT

Many ex-service men and women are returning to civilian life with their health impaired or with physical disabilities which prevent or make it difficult for them to obtain needed protection for dependents in the usual way from existing insurance organizations.

Under the Veterans Insurance Act, 1944, they are afforded the opportunity to purchase from the Dominion Government, without medical examination except in very special cases, low cost permanent life insurance for any amount from $500 to $10,000.

LOW cost permanent life insurance has been made available by the Dominion Government under the Veterans' Insurance Act, 1944, to all persons who have been discharged from service in the military, naval or air forces of Canada in World War II. Also eligible for this insurance, which combines protection for dependents and a savings plan for themselves, are those who have been discharged from service in the military, naval or air forces of His Majesty and who were domiciled in Canada at the commencement of such service. The widow, or widower, of a veteran is likewise eligible, if the veteran was not insured under the Act, and also any other person who is in receipt of a pension under the Pension Act relating to this war.

This type of Government insurance is not in competition with private insurance. It has, in fact, the warm approval of those engaged in the insurance business, as it gives discharged men and women who are not already adequately insured and who by reason of impaired physical or mental condition are unable to obtain insurance from the companies, the opportunity to purchase any amount of insurance, from $500 to $10,000, without medical examination except in very special cases, and at low cost, any excess cost due to unfavorable mortality and the cost of administration being borne by the Government, or, in other words, the general taxpayers.

How Premium May Be Paid

As this insurance is on what is known in the business as the non-participating or without-profits plan, all the values are guaranteed and are not subject to fluctuation. The premiums may be paid in monthly, quarterly or semi-annual installments at no extra cost. That is, the monthly payment is one-twelfth of the annual premium, the quarterly payment one-fourth and the semi-annual payment one-half of the annual premium. Premiums may be paid from re-establishment credit or from pension.

There is no restriction as to residence, travel or occupation, no extra premium for hazardous occupations, such as mining, construction, commercial flying, etc., and there is no war clause. There is a waiver-of-premium provision included in the policy without extra cost under which if the insured becomes totally and permanently disabled before age 60, from some cause for which a pension under the Pension Act is not awarded, no further premiums are payable. The insurance is not subject to the claims of creditors of the insured or of the beneficiary.

There is an automatic non-forfeiture provision in the policy under which if the premiums have been paid for two years and the insured stops paying premiums, the insurance will automatically be continued in force for the full amount for a limited period, depending upon the length of time for which premiums have been paid. At any time during the first five years during this term extension the insured may pay the premiums in arrears and bring the policy up to date in full force and effect.

Paid Up Policy

In lieu of the foregoing, the insured, after premiums have been paid for at least two years, may apply for a paid-up policy for the amount which the premiums already paid will purchase. In that event, no further premiums will be payable. The proceeds of the smaller policy will be paid to the beneficiary at the death of the insured.

If the insured stops paying premiums before two years' premiums have been paid, the policy lapses and the insurance terminates. But, within five years after lapse, the insured may pay the back premiums and interest and reinstate the policy in full force and effect, provided the health of the insured has not become seriously impaired during the period of lapse.

While the policy has a cash value after premiums have been paid for two years, there is no provision for policy loans. In explaining why it is regarded as necessary to restrict borrowing on the policy, it has been pointed out that service men and women are getting far more financial help this time than did their fathers in the last war; that through present war service gratuities and re-establishment credits they may carry out many of the plans they have been making while in uniform; and that this financial assistance should provide sufficient funds and make it unnecessary to jeopardize the family protection—"the most important asset they may ever own."

There are five types of permanent life insurance protection available from which to make a selection in accordance with the needs of the individual. There is the 10-payment life, the 15-payment life, the 20-payment life, the life paid up at 65, and the life paid up at 85. The first policy becomes paid up in 10 years, the second in 15 years, the third in 20 years, the fourth at age 65, and the fifth at age 85. Under the life paid up at 85, the premium rate is the lowest, of course, as it will be payable, particularly in the case of those insuring at the younger ages, over a long period of years. It will appeal mostly to married men who need a substantial amount of protection but who can set aside only a limited amount for life insurance purposes.

For those who need life insurance protection throughout life, as the great majority of people do, but who want to make certain that their protection will be fully paid for during the period of their best earning power, the limited payment life plans, and the life paid up at age 65 plan will make the strongest appeal.

Policy Protection

There is a grace period of one month for the payment of premiums, except the first, under all policies issued, during which the insurance continues in effect. There is provision in all policies for the protection of the policy proceeds coming into the hands of the beneficiary in the event of the death of the insured. While up to $1,000 may be made payable in a lump sum to the beneficiary, the remaining amount, if any, is payable in one of three ways: (1) as an annuity certain for 5, 10, 15 or 20 years. That is, the amount plus 3½ per cent interest is payable in equal installments over the period selected. If the beneficiary dies the remaining payments go to the beneficiary's estate. (2) As a guaranteed life annuity. That is, equal installments are payable as long as the beneficiary lives, guaranteed for periods of 5, 10, 15 or 20 years, as selected. If the beneficiary dies during the guaranteed period, the remaining payments are made to the beneficiary's estate. (3) As a life annuity. That is, equal installments are payable as long as the beneficiary lives.

If in later life protection of dependents is no longer required, the insured may surrender the policy and receive its cash surrender value, which may be utilized to purchase an annuity or for any other purpose which best meets his needs at that time.

44 YEARS
A leading Mutual Company

Applications for Agencies Invited

NORTHWESTERN
MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
EASTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Imperial Bldg., Hamilton, Ontario
WESTERN CANADIAN DEPARTMENT
Randall Bldg., Vancouver, B.C. 1

"EXPORT"
Canada's Finest Cigarette

WILL YOU *Purr* ABOUT THE 9th, TOO...?

FOR this Blue Persian—as for every member of the feline family—the traditional ninth life is just as much a matter for purring as any gone before.

Investment-wise Canadians feel just the same about the 9th Victory Loan . . . they are just as keen about the investment value of Victory Bonds as they ever were. With each new loan, they realize—these thoughtful Canadians—that they have made about the finest investment in the world.

Dollars you put into Victory Bonds are *double-duty dollars*... they work for you, the investor—and for your country in her reconversion from war to peace—bringing home our fighting men, taking care of the wounded, aiding in their rehabilitation plans. These dollars are an investment in Victory itself.

Make the most of this ninth opportunity . . . make your dollars work for you and for your Canada. Draw on your savings account—on your future earnings . . . SIGN YOUR NAME FOR VICTORY BONDS—*TODAY*.

BANK OF MONTREAL "MY BANK" TO A MILLION CANADIANS B of M

DO YOU NEED FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO BUY BONDS? . . . With a small down-payment, you can easily arrange to purchase your bonds through our Time-Loan Plan, and pay the balance in easy monthly instalments over the next year.

KEEP YOUR BONDS SAFE! . . . Your Victory Bonds are as valuable as cash. For 10c. per $100 per year (minimum charge 25c) we will place your bonds in our vaults for safekeeping, clip the coupons and credit you with the proceeds.

AD40

POSTERS ARE EDUCATIONAL!

On Posters you see the work of famous artists, in full colour.

The quality of illustration on Posters and their timely, practical information, together provide an educational force which contributes to cultural and economic progress in Canada.

POSTER ADVERTISING
A PUBLIC SERVICE

POSTER ADVERTISING
ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
80 RICHMOND ST W., TORONTO

R. de GRANDPRE, Montreal, who was elected President of the Canadian Underwriters' Association at the Annual Meeting held at the Seigniory Club, Montebello, Que.

WILLIAM LAWRIE, Montreal, who was elected President of the Dominion Board of Insurance Underwriters at the Annual Meeting held at the Seigniory Club, Montebello, Que. B. W. Ballard, Toronto was elected First Vice-President and W. E. Davis Baldwin, Montreal, Second Vice-President.

Insurance Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I would like to know the number of life insurance companies doing business in Quebec Province and the total amout of life insurance they have in force there, their premium income and their disbursements to policyholders, and whether the business in Quebec is increasing or decreasing.

—S.M.C., Timmins, Ont.

According to the latest statistical report of the Insurance Department of the Province of Quebec there were 52 licensed life insurance companies doing business in that Province last year, 39 joint stock and 13 mutual companies. At the end of 1944 the total gross amount of their ordinary life insurance in force in the Province was $2,000,883,530, as compared with $1,848,307,352 at the end of the previous year; the gross amount of their group insurance in force was $308,101,373, as compared with $278,887,269 at the end of 1943; and the gross amount of their industrial life insurance in force was $420,126,086. as compared with $394,394,152 at the end of 1943. This makes a grand total of $2,729,110,189 in force in the Province at the end of 1944, as compared with $2,521,588,773 at the end of 1943. The grand total of the net premiums collected by these companies in the province in 1944 was $76,284,097, as compared with $68,795,752 in 1943, while the grand total of their net disbursements to policyholders and beneficiaries in 1944 was $38,195,435, as compared with $35,765,430 in 1943.

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News of the Mines

(*Continued from Page* 43)

Dickenson section of the Red Lake area, Dome Mines has just acquired control of Lassie Red Lake Mines Limited. Under the arrangement Dome acquires options on controlling stock interest in the company and plans to proceed immediately with diamond drilling. The Lassie Red Lake property adjoins to the south of Dexter, already controlled by Dome Mines, and also ties on to Detta Red Lake and Martin McNeely. It is less than half a mile south of Campbell Red Lake, also controlled and managed by Dome.

Interesting ore intersections continue to be cut by the diamond drilling program proceding at Dickenson Red Lake Gold Mines. Three zones have been indicated and as drilling outlines the ore-bearing areas there has been a definite expansion recently. No estimate of tonnage has yet been made but the widths and values so far secured point to quite substantial tonnages when drill results are correlated. Good ore results have been obtained over an east-west extension about 1,000 feet and there is still some distance to go to reach the boundary with Campbell Red Lake. Drilling to date has not clearly established that the ore sections being obtained are in the easterly extension of the Campbell zone. Outstanding values so far are as follows: Hole NO. 8, which gave $8.30 over 53.8 feet, plus $6.16 over 15 feet; No. 6, which gave $18.30 over 44 feet and $5.79 over 20.5 feet; No. 22, which gave $25.70 over 35.9 feet; No. 29, which gave $7.40 over 30.8 feet; No. 30, $8 over 17.5 feet; No. 31, $5.75 over 45 feet; and $15 over 15 feet. The company's financial position is satisfactory, with approximately $500,000 in the treasury and a further $275,000 arranged.

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Hollinger Consolidated Gold is the latest of the large established mining companies to enter the Snow Lake section of Manitoba, through a deal to carry forward the development of the property of Snow Lake Gold Mines, adjoining Howe Sound Company's Nor-Acme property on the east. It is reported that after expenditure of $35,000 a new company is to be formed with Snow Lake receiving 1,500,000 shares of a 3,000,000 share company of which a substantial block will be optioned back to Hollinger.

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Net earnings of Teck-Hughes Gold Mines for the eight months ending August 31, are estimated at 8.34 cents per share as compared with 11.2 cents in the like period of last year. Estimated positive ore reserves at the end of the period were calculated at 291,352 tons, averaging $13.35 per ton, as against 290,670 tons averaging $13.04 a year ago. During the eight months 234 feet of new ore was developed, averaging $21.98 per ton across an average width of six feet.

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COMPANY

DISTILLERS CORPORATION-SEAGRAMS LIMITED

(INCORPORATED UNDER THE COMPANIES ACT, DOMINION OF CANADA) AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

REPORT OF DIRECTORS

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Your Directors submit herewith the Seventeenth Annual Report of the operations of your Company and its subsidiaries, for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1945, together with the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss and Earned Surplus, and Consolidated Balance Sheet, all expressed in United States currency and certified by your Auditors.

PROFITS—Consolidated Net Profits for the fiscal year, after absorbing all selling, advertising and administrative expenses and making provision for all accrued interest on funded debt and accrued taxes, amounted to $13,803,800, which amount, after deducting dividends on the Cumulative Preferred Stock, 5% Series, is equivalent to $7.50 per share on the Common Stock outstanding.

DIVIDENDS—The regular quarterly dividends totalling $5.00 per share United States currency on the Preferred Stock and four dividends totalling $2.22 per share Canadian currency on the Common Stock were paid during the fiscal year.

FINANCE—During the period under review, your United States subsidiary, Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., sold $50,000,000 of its Twenty Year 3¼% Debentures, due May 1, 1965, guaranteed as to principal and interest by the parent Company.

As of July 31, 1945, Consolidated Current Assets, including unexpired insurance and other items chargeable to future operations, amounted to $164,180,226 and exceeded all liabilities by $63,555,964 an increase of $10,069,650 over last year.

SURPLUS—Consolidated Earned Surplus was increased by $9,098,500 during the fiscal year and amounted to $46,934,329 after providing $4,705,300 for dividends and sinking fund appropriation.

Capital Surplus was increased by $530,000 reflecting the purchase and cancellation of 5,300 shares of Preferred Stock of the par value of $530,000 and now amounts to $5,455,300.

INVENTORIES—United States distillers were granted three periods during the year, of a month each, for beverage production. During the year your subsidiaries have released the maximum amount of whisky to the public as is consistent with sound management.

SALES—Consolidated Net Sales of your subsidiary companies amounted to $400,054,519. During the fiscal year your subsidiary companies supplied to the United States and Canadian Governments, or at their direction, 84,845,000 proof gallons of alcohol for war purposes. All such sales are subject to review by the Governments under renegotiation or equivalent statutes but it is believed the results will not be materially affected thereby.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE—5,300 shares of Cumulative Preferred Stock 5% Series were purchased and cancelled during the year for sinking fund requirements at a cost of $548,102, which amount was charged to Earned Surplus. 127,947 shares of Preferred Stock were outstanding at July 31, 1945.

APPRECIATION—Your Directors are again pleased to express their appreciation of the loyal and faithful manner in which all officials and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries have performed their duties.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS,

S. BRONFMAN,
President.

Montreal, October 16, 1945.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND EARNED SURPLUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JULY 31, 1945

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY)

Sales, less freight and allowances		$400,054,519
Cost of goods sold		317,768,748
		$ 82,285,771
Discounts, profits on grain contracts and miscellaneous income		344,586
Interest income		75,038
		$82,705,395
Selling, general and administrative expenses	$29,355,105	
Directors' remuneration	22,000	
Remuneration of executives, including those of subsidiary companies	861,164	
Provision for contingencies—contingent liabilities under contracts with certain officers	160,000	
Payments to trustees in connection with employees pension plans:		
Executives	126,977	
Others	868,039	
Legal fees	291,586	
Interest on funded debt and bank loans	975,302	
Other interest expense	49,201	
Provision for depreciation (see footnote)	321,665	
Provision for exchange adjustments	48,961	
Loss on disposal of capital assets	118,695	
Loss on sale of investments	18,133	
Expenses in connection with issue of Twenty Year 3¼% Debentures	251,044	
Premium paid for terminating five year bank credit agreement of January 24, 1944	204,280	
		33,672,152
		$ 49,033,243
Provision for income and profits taxes:		
Income taxes	$ 8,826,340	
Excess profits taxes	26,403,103	
		35,229,443
Profit transferred to earned surplus		$ 13,803,800
Earned surplus at July 31, 1944		37,835,829
		$ 51,639,629
Dividends on Cumulative Preferred Stock, 5% Series	$ 649,485	
Dividends on Common Stock (Canadian $3,893,565—$2.22 per share)	3,507,713	
Appropriated for purchase and cancellation of Cumulative Preferred Stock	548,102	
		4,705,300
Earned surplus at July 31, 1945, per balance sheet		$ 46,934,329

NOTE: Depreciation provided during the year amounted to $2,449,683, of which $2,128,018 has been charged to cost of production and $321,665 as above.

Consolidated Balance Sheet, July 31, 1945

(EXPRESSED IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY)

ASSETS

Current Assets:		
Cash		$ 30,416,386
United States Government obligations, at cost which is approximately market value		34,737,604
Accounts receivable, after deducting reserves of $2,500,000 for doubtful accounts and allowances		14,404,223
United States excess profits tax refund bonds, received or to be received		1,152,082
Inventories of whiskies and spirits, other products, raw materials and supplies, at cost		81,495,880
		$162,206,175
Unexpired Insurance and Other Items Chargeable to Future Operations		1,974,051
Refundable Portion of Canadian Excess Profits Tax (estimated)		742,000
Sundry Investments and Advances		2,348,687
Land, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment	$41,297,156	
Reserves for depreciation and amortization	17,694,575	
		23,602,581
Trade-Marks, Bottling and Blending Rights, Contracts and Goodwill, at nominal amount		1
		$190,873,495

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		$ 9,284,343
Dividend on Cumulative Preferred Stock, payable August 1, 1945		162,059
Provision for federal, provincial, state and municipal taxes in the United States and Canada		41,177,860
		$ 50,624,262
Twenty Year 3¼% Debentures, due May 1, 1965, of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc.		50,000,000
Reserve for Possible Future Inventory Price Decline		3,000,000
Reserve for Contingencies		2,640,000
Capital Stock:—		
Cumulative Preferred Stock:		
Authorized—200,000 shares of the par value of $100 each United States currency	$20,000,000	
Issued—5% Series, redeemable at the option of the Board of Directors at $105 per share United States currency—		
182,500 shares issued	$18,250,000	
54,553 shares purchased and cancelled (including 5,300 shares during the year ending July 31, 1945)	5,455,300	
127,947 shares outstanding		12,794,700
Common Stock, without nominal or par value:		
Authorized—2,300,000 shares		
Issued and outstanding—1,753,870 shares		19,424,904
Surplus:		
Capital surplus arising from the purchase and cancellation of Cumulative Preferred Stock, 5% Series	$ 5,455,300	
Earned surplus, per statement attached	46,934,329	
		52,389,629
		$190,873,495

Approved on Behalf of the Board:
S. BRONFMAN, Director.
H. F. WILLKIE, Director.

The above consolidated balance sheet and the related consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus, supplemented by the notes appended hereto, are submitted with our report to the shareholders dated October 4, 1945.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

Notes to Financial Statements, July 31, 1945

(1) **BASIS OF CONVERSION TO UNITED STATES CURRENCY:** To express the accompanying financial statements in United States currency, the following general principles of exchange conversion have been applied to the accounts of the Canadian companies—inventories on hand and inventory items included in cost of goods sold have been stated at the rates of exchange prevailing at time of production or acquisition; other current assets, prepaid expenses and other deferred items, current liabilities and items of profit and loss other than inventory items, have been stated at the official rate of exchange of the Foreign Exchange Control Board, Ottawa, Canada; fixed assets, fixed investments and capital stock have been stated at rates of exchange prevailing at time of acquisition or issue.

(2) **INVENTORIES:** The quantities of whiskies and spirits in bond were obtained from stock records and were compared with Canadian and United States government records. Physical inventories were taken of whiskies and spirits on which duty and taxes had been paid and of other products, raw materials and supplies on hand. Quantities of merchandise held by others were obtained from stock records and compared with quantities reported by outside warehouse companies. Whiskies and spirits have been priced at cost of production or purchase, including duty, taxes and freight where such have been paid, as determined in the case of the United States subsidiary companies by using the "last-in first-out" inventory method. In connection with the use of the "last-in first-out" inventory method, a charge of $135,336, arising from the replacement of certain inventories, was made to cost of goods sold during the year.

United States and Canadian excise duties and taxes, which are payable upon withdrawal of whiskies and spirits from bond, constitute a lien on the in-bond inventories. Such excise duties and taxes computed at the rates in force at July 31, 1945, would have amounted to approximately $750,000,000. Inasmuch as these duties and taxes are not payable until withdrawal of the liquor from bond, no portion of this amount has been included in the accompanying balance sheet.

(3) **SUNDRY INVESTMENTS AND ADVANCES:** Included in sundry investments and advances are investments in and advances to three companies, each of which is 51% owned, aggregating $689,143. The equity in the net assets of these unconsolidated subsidiary companies is slightly in excess of the amount of the investment at July 31, 1945.

(4) **LAND, BUILDINGS, MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT:** Land, buildings, machinery and equipment are generally carried at cost. The cost of certain properties acquired on November 6, 1943 from Frankfort Distilleries, Inc. is based upon depreciated reproductive appraisal value of $5,653,595, as indicated by an appraisal made by the American Appraisal Company for insurance purposes at November 30, 1942. Certain other properties are carried at depreciated reproductive appraisal value of $888,192 as determined by the Canadian Appraisal Company Limited at November 1, 1926.

(5) **PROVISION FOR FEDERAL, PROVINCIAL, STATE AND MUNICIPAL TAXES IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA:** The income tax returns of the subsidiary companies in the United States for fiscal periods ending with July 31, 1940 to July 31, 1945, reflecting in the case of the returns for the last three years the use of the "last-in first-out" inventory method, have not been finally reviewed and settled by the United States Treasury Department. Income tax returns of the Corporation and its subsidiary companies in Canada for fiscal periods ending with July 31, 1942 to July 31, 1945 have not been finally reviewed and settled by the Canadian tax authorities. In the opinion of the management, adequate provision has been made in the accounts for income and profits taxes which have not been finally settled.

(6) **RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES:** Included in the reserve for contingencies is an amount of $640,000, representing a provision for contingent liabilities under contracts with certain officers. The remaining $2,000,000 was provided during the years ending July 31, 1941 and 1942, as stated by the Board of Directors, for possible abnormal prior years' tax adjustments, possible abnormal credit losses arising from war conditions and disruption of industries, possible claims under the various statutes, rules and regulations and other contractual obligations under which the companies carry on their operations and other matters of that kind which might arise.

(7) **SINKING FUND PROVISIONS UNDER DEBENTURE INDENTURE:** The Indenture covering the Twenty Year 3¼% Debentures, due May 1, 1965, of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., which debentures are guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited, provides for a sinking fund to retire through purchase or redemption $2,250,000 principal amount of such debentures by May 1, 1948 and the same amount on each May 1 thereafter.

(8) **DIVIDEND RESTRICTIONS UNDER DEBENTURE INDENTURE:** The Indenture covering the Twenty Year 3¼% Debentures of Joseph E. Seagram & Sons, Inc., which debentures are guaranteed as to payment of principal and interest by Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited, provides, among other things, that the Guarantor will not declare any dividends on its shares of stock of any class if, as the result of such action, consolidated current assets shall be less than 133⅓% of consolidated liabilities, except that the Guarantor may declare dividends on, redeem, purchase or acquire for sinking fund purposes, shares of its Cumulative Preferred Stock, to an aggregate not exceeding $1,600,000 in any fiscal year. Such Indenture also provides that the Guarantor will not declare any dividend on its shares of stock of any class if, immediately after such declaration the aggregate of all dividends or distributions on, and purchases, redemptions or acquisitions of, its shares of stock subsequent to July 31, 1944 would exceed the aggregate of the amount of consolidated net income from August 1, 1944 and the amount of any net consideration received during such period with respect to the issue of its stock of any class. The amount of the consolidated earned surplus at July 31, 1945, which is subject to restriction under this latter provision is $37,835,829.

(9) **RENEGOTIATION OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS:** During the fiscal year, sales of alcohol for war purposes by subsidiary companies to the United States and Canadian Governments amounted to 84,845,000 proof gallons, which were sold for approximately $35,435,000. Although all such sales are subject to review by the Governments under renegotiation or equivalent statutes, it is believed by the management that the accompanying statements include adequate provision for probable adjustments.

(10) **EXCISE TAXES AND DUTIES:** The net sales figure includes amounts of United States and Canadian excise taxes and duties on whiskies and spirits sold tax and duty paid, which taxes, in accordance with the companies' practice, are charged to inventories and included in cost of goods as the products are sold. It is impracticable to ascertain the exact amount of such duties and taxes included in sales and cost of goods sold. However, the amount paid during the year ending July 31, 1945 was approximately $242,548,000.

(11) **EMPLOYEES PENSION PLANS:** The employees pension plans were adopted effective August 1, 1943. Of the amount charged against profits for the current year, $390,664 was in respect of past service benefits. The amount required in respect of past service benefits, less amounts already provided, is estimated at $3,667,000 at July 31, 1945.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have examined the consolidated balance sheet of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1945, and the consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus for the fiscal year ending on that date, and we have obtained all the information and explanations which we required. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards applicable in the circumstances and included such tests of the accounting records and other supporting evidence and such other procedures as we considered necessary.

We report that, in our opinion, the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and the related consolidated statement of profit and loss and earned surplus, supplemented by the notes appended thereto, are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the combined affairs of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited and its subsidiary companies as at July 31, 1945, and the results of operations for the year ending on that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the companies and in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Auditors.

Montreal, Canada, October 4, 1945.